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FRANCE FINDS STEEL CARTEL PLAN COSTLY

Production Past Quota Brings Fines Totaling $280,000 a Month

MEMBERS MEETING TO DECIDE FUTURE

Expensive Arrangement Liable to Keep French From Continuing Scheme

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Representatives of the European steel cartel formed in 1926, and which has passed through several phases of development, are meeting in Paris to determine whether the organization can discover some means of prolonging its existence beyond Dec. 31, 1930.

Under the provisional régime now in operation, the French steel industry, which is enjoying normal activity while producers in other countries are faced with difficult problems, arising from economic depression, is finding membership in the cartel very expensive, due to the fines imposed upon it for producing more than its allotted quota. It is doubtful whether the French group in the cartel will wish to continue so costly an arrangement.

The fine of $4 for every ton produced in excess of the fixed quota is reported to impose a penalty of about $280,000 per month on French producers. This has the effect of adding 9 or 10 francs to the cost of production per ton. German mills, on the other hand, are receiving a bonus of $2 for every ton by which the country falls short of its quota. This is estimated to amount to about $275,000 per month, and has the effect of reducing production costs by about 8 francs per ton. The French industry is naturally reluctant to continue providing what amounts to a subsidy for German producers.

The excellent position of the French industry, which produces more than 9,000,000 tons and exports approximately 3,600,000 tons a year, operates against continuing the French adherence to the cartel agreement. Plant machinery costs have not mounted in France as they have in some other countries, because French plants have not been modernized except in cases where they were damaged or destroyed during the war. A comparatively small amount of money has been spent for improvements, whereas plants in other countries have been modernized at considerable cost.

The cartel is passing through what may prove to be the last phase of a

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Farming in Italy Progresses, But Crop Yield Drops

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME — Before distributing the prizes in the annual national wheat-raising competition in the Argentina Theater in Rome, Benito Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, in a short speech, called attention to Italy's agricultural problems.

This year's harvest of 57,000,000 quintals, the Duce stated, was disappointing, being 14,000,000 quintals below that of last year. This was due to adverse weather conditions, But Italy was not alone in having a poor harvest. Until it was learned how to rationalize the winds and rains, which was a difficult, if not an impossible task, he said, bad harvests would always alternate with good harvests. At the same time, however, Italian agriculture had made great progress during the past year, due in large part to better fertilizing methods and increased live-stock production.

Turning to the question of agricultural prices Signor Mussolini affirmed that concerted international or even European action had failed to stem the fall in prices. The only remedy left was to reduce the costs of production, and this was what the Fascist Government was doing. A policy of reduction in production costs implied a reduction in wages, local taxes, the cost of machinery and fertilizers and, as soon as possible, state taxes also.

The speech had a good reception especially that part where he stated that the Government, when circumstances permitted, would reduce certain state taxes.

BELGIAN WORKMEN ACCEPT WAGE CUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS, Belg.—Workmen in the iron and steel trades have accepted the employers' proposal of a 5 per cent reduction in wages.

A meeting of delegates from employers and employed made a preliminary examination of the position, and agreed on the necessity for this reduction, in consequence of the economic situation.

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Grain Collections in Russia Increase

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Moscow

IZVESTIA, organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union Government, stated Dec. 8 that during the last five months one and one-half times as much grain was collected as during the same period last year.

The sown area this year, the paper said, was almost 25,000,000 acres more than in the 1928-29 season. The total grain collection this year was estimated to be 86,500,000 tons, compared with 71,700,000 in 1929, while the marketable figure this year exceeds the figures contemplated under the Five-Year Plan by 32.6 per cent.

Soviet Scales Down Penalty for Saboteurs

Capital Punishment for Five Leaders Commuted to 10-Year Terms

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — Sentences of capital punishment passed upon five of the accused in the sabotage trial in Moscow were on Dec. 8 commuted by the Soviet Central Executive committee to ten years' imprisonment. At the same time, ten-year sentences imposed upon three others were reduced to eight years.

The trial of leaders of the Industrial Party ended after midnight, Dec. 7, when the Chief Judge, A. Vishinsky, after reading the sentence for over an hour, during which time all present stood, pronounced sentence of capital punishment on Prof. Leonid K. Ramzin, Alexander Fedotoff, Nicolai Charnovsky, Ivan Kalinikoff and Victor Laricheff. He also sentenced K. V. Sitnin, Vladimir Ochkin and Sergei Kuprianoff to 10 years' imprisonment.

The verdict was received with an outburst of cheering shouts of "correct." The long sentence repeated the main point of the bill of indictment and despite the fact that France and England made diplomatic representations against mentioning French and British official persons and institutions, the court registered the opinion that an interventionist plot, in which the main rôle belonged to France, existed. The sentence contained the following comment in this connection: "Imperialist circles in France were supposed to receive payment of the Tsarist debts and concessions for the exploitation of Soviet mineral resources. Imperialist circles in England were supposed to receive the Caucasus and its oil resources."

By dangling the specter of intervention before the eyes of the masses and indicating the existence of a plot to wreck the industries, the trial, which was advertised in every possible way, served several political objectives of the Soviet Government. It aroused the population against the alleged threat of foreign attack, furnished a convenient explanation of the hardships which the country is experiencing, stimulated the Communists and Soviet sympathizers in the state factories and offices to vow redoubled output as "an answer to the saboteurs."

On the other hand, the trial may quite conceivably accentuate the difficulties of the prerevolutionary experts and engineers in the Soviet service, because, after the extraordinary testimony of the trial, sabotage by concealed counter-revolutionists seems to be the natural explanation of any failure or mistake in the industry. The trial is peculiar in the sense that the prosecution had no opposition, since the defendants all pleaded guilty and the lawyers whom two of the defendants employed merely attempted to mitigate the severity of the sentence of their clients by endeavoring to show them less responsible than the others.

Keen analysis of the evidence proceeding from the clash of skillful lawyers was, therefore, absent. Through a curious slip, Professor Ramzin's original confession mentioned meeting in Paris P. P. Ryabushinsky, and identified the latter as candidate for Premier or Minister of Internal Affairs in the anti-Soviet government

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Utility Control Lost in Bog of Uncertainty and Delay on Finding Fair Rate Basis

Determining of Valuations of Plants From Which to Reckon Equitable Return on Investment Is Greatest Problem of Regulation

PUBLIC UTILITY SERIES—No. 12

In view of widespread questioning as to whether state regulation of public utilities is accomplishing its purposes, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is undertaking, in a series of 18 articles, to clarify for the layman some of the questions involved in the subject, "The Control of Public Utilities."

BY TULLY NETTLETON
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Fair value" means many things to many persons—as a man finds when he starts to trade in his old car, set the tax assessment on his house or figure out why a popular song nets $50,000 to its writer.

Similarly, "fair value" of an electric light plant, a gas works or telephone system frequently has widely divergent meanings to the man who has his money in it, to the city attorney arguing for a rate cut, to the state public service commission and to the court which reviews its order. And all these divergences of opinion make for delay and confusion in rate regulation.

Why? Well, because this "fair value," whatever it may be, is supposed in law to govern the amount the utility company is entitled to earn after paying its operating costs and allowing for depreciation. It is the "rate base" upon which the commission must permit it to pay a reasonable return to the stockholders and bondholders whose money has made the service possible. Thus the question whether the state commission believes a certain utility plant is worth $8,000,000 or $12,000,000 may be the question whether it will reduce rates to yield an estimated $600,000 net annual revenue or increase them to yield $900,000.

Offhand one might suppose if a gas and electric plant once was worth $1,000,000 it will always be worth $1,000,000, assuming that wear and tear is offset by replacements. But things do not work that way in this ever-changing world.

To be sure, the value of the plant probably will still be written on the books of the company at what it

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LAVAL ATTEMPTS ROLE OF FRENCH CABINET MAKER

Barthou Unable to Perform Task—Conflict Between Senate and Chamber

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Louis Barthou abandoned after a strenuous week-end of consultation with party leaders his attempt to provide France with a Government in succession to the Tardieu Ministry.

Pierre Laval, Minister of Labor in the late Government and a Senator who enjoys the temporary advantage of belonging to no party group, has been designated as next to try his hand at Cabinet making.

The fundamental difficulty to be overcome is even more apparent as the result of the Barthou experiment. It is that of uniting Right and Left Conservatives and Liberals in a coalition Government in which all parties except the Socialists and Communists on the one hand and the ultra-Nationalists on the other would share.

This conflict between the Right and Left has also taken the form of a contest between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies since the Upper House is predominantly Radical or Liberal in complexion, while the only practical majority in the Lower House is that of the Conservative and moderate groups which gave their support to the Tardieu Government.

Poincaré Refuses Task

M. Barthou failed to effect this reconciliation. It is difficult to see how anyone else except possibly M. Laval could bring it about, since Raymond Poincaré has definitely refused to make the attempt.

M. Barthou's task was seen to be hopeless when Radical party leaders declared they would never participate in a Cabinet which contained even a single member of the most important party group on the Right side of the Chamber of Deputies known as the Republican-Democratic Union.

But M. Tardieu, to whom had been offered the portfolio of Minister of Public Works in the prospective Barthou Cabinet, had accepted only on condition that the majority which supported him in the Chamber should have proper representation in the new Government.

Since the most important bloc of votes at his disposal had been that of the Republican-Democratic Union, led by Louis Marin, this was equivalent to demand that the Marin group have at least one post in the new Government. This the Radicals could not accept.

Thus was brought into strong relief the fundamental difficulty of the present crisis which is not only conflict

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RUSSIAN TROOPS ARREST CHINESE ON LATTER'S SOIL

Increase in Soviet Forces Reported—Rail Dispute Breaks Out Anew

SHANGHAI (AP)—Kuomin, Nationalist Government news agency, on Dec. 8 published reports from the northwest Manchurian frontier saying Russian troops near Manchuli in the few days had "entered Chinese territory and arrested a few Chinese."

The reports further said the Russians "ignored protests made by local Chinese authorities."

Kuomin also reported Manchurian advices as saying "the Russians have dug a trench 10 miles long near Manchuli, within Manchuria. Soviet forces along the northern borders of Manchuria also are reported to have been increased."

Advices indicating China and Russia had again come to grips in the negotiations for the Chinese Eastern Railway came from the Manchurian frontier Oct. 29, when Russian military activities were reported in that area. The railway, operated jointly by the two countries, has been an element of contention for more than a year.

HANKOW, China (AP)—President Chiang Kai-shek assumed command Dec. 7 of the Nationalist Government forces conducting the drive against the numerous groups of Communists and bandits that have carried on a virtual reign of terror throughout China's central provinces for months.

He was expected here from Kiukiang soon to establish headquarters. He arrived Dec. 7 at Kiukiang from Nanking.

As the initial move in an effort to undermine the strength of the outlaws, President Chiang broadcast a message throughout the stricken area saying the Nationalist Government was launching its supreme effort against the "Reds," but would grant pardons and security to all persons who joined the Communists "under compulsion and ignorance."

Despite Nanking's continued announcements of impending campaigns against the "Reds," the Communist activities have continued unchecked. Reports Dec. 7 told of boats along the Yangtse River being raked by shore batteries while in northern Hupeh Province 20,000 provincial troops, seeking to eradicate the "Reds," were surprised and almost annihilated by a like number of Communists.

American, French, British and Japanese boats on the Yangtse have been heavily bombarded during the last 48 hours, the Communists using field pieces, muzzle-loading cannon, machine guns and rifles from points of vantage. A British gunboat convoying a group of cargo ships turned its guns on one battery, silencing it after a brief engagement.

Electoral Reforms and Lower Taxes Proposed by Austria's New Premier

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Far reaching reform in the electoral system and reduction of charges in public administration are among measures included in the program introduced by Dr. Otto Ender, the new Prime Minister. Reorganization of unemployment payments, reapportionment on a new basis of state grants to provinces, reduction of exceptional taxation and last, but not least, revision of the general customs tariff in Austria were also cited by Dr. Ender at the opening session of Parliament here as the task for the coming year.

As regards the electoral system the chief proposal is to reduce the number of members of Parliament and provincial legislative bodies. Reapportionment of state grants to provinces will probably result in a reduction of the proportion now paid to the Province of Vienna.

Together with the arrangements for the electrification of railways and for water power developments to be financed from the second portion of the international loan, shortly being floated, such a program, if accomplished, will mean much to Austria.

The opening of the new Parliament witnessed for the first time the presence of the Heimwehr bloc as a separate party in uniform and giving the Fascist salute but these eight members are hardly impressive. Differences among the Heimwehr in the provinces regarding the choice of leaders after the disastrous experience at the polls is weakening the movement still further.

In behalf of the Social Democratic Opposition Dr. Karl Renner expressed the willingness of his party to support the Government's endeavors to improve economic conditions throughout Austria. Though the present coalition government majority is small, yet it is supported by Moderate opinion on the Left and Right and enjoys the confidence of business circles. Indeed it is generally welcomed with relief after the recent Clerico-Fascist Vaugoin-Starhemberg régime of censorship, confiscations and constitutionally doubtful practices.

REGISTRAR WARNS STREET CROSSERS

"Why will pedestrians plunge blindly across streets in these days of tremendous traffic hazards?" George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, asked Dec. 7, following his announcement that 21 motor fatalities occurred on Massachusetts highways last week. The number was nearly twice that of the corresponding week of a year ago.

Many of the fatalities of last week were traced directly to the thoughtlessness of pedestrians, Mr. Parker declared. Several even attempted to run the automobiles down, he said. With the first fatal coasting accident recorded, Registrar Parker warned city and town authorities to take the neecssary precautions to provide suitable places or reserve streets for the youngsters to do their coasting.

There were 1248 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended last week, 311 more than the previous week and 72 less than the corresponding period of a year ago. Of these, 115 were for driving after drinking intoxicants.

DRY LEADERS GRAPPLE ISSUES AT CONFERENCES

Dominant Topic at Opening Bearing of 1932 Campaign on Prohibition

By RICHARD L. STROUT
STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON — Representatives of 30 national dry organizations gathered in Washington on Dec. 8 for their annual series of conferences on prohibition strategy. The dominant, though under-cover subject of discussion on all sides was the presidential campaign of 1932, in the light of its effect on the Eighteenth Amendment.

Discussions also arose over a national prohibition referendum, but sentiment, at least so far as expressed at the early meeting, was almost uniformly hostile to such an undertaking. In some quarters it was said that the 1932 election would itself give a referendum on the subject in all probability without further legislative machinery being required, and the determination was manifest on all sides to see that the dry candidate at that time emerged on the winning side.

Referendum Protested

A resolution denouncing proposals for a national referendum in the strongest terms was introduced by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, chairman of the National Temperance Council and presented as the expression of the executive committee on the subject. The resolution branded efforts at such a referendum as the work of wets intended to divide prohibition forces.

It was the expectation, voiced by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, head of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, that the resolution would be adopted practically unanimously.

The dry organization decided to call Franklin Fort (R.), Representative from New Jersey, recent dry candidate against Dwight Morrow for the Senatorial nomination of that State, to hear his views on future strategy of the dry campaign. Dr. Wilson explained that at a recent meeting of drys in the capital, which he said apparently had been intended to be absolutely secret, and which he himself had not attended, plans had been proposed by Mr. Fort and others which deserved at least the consideration of the dry group.

Dr. Wilson said that the group might not agree with Mr. Fort's proposals, but urged that they be heard. Dr. Wilson reiterated the point that wets could not agree on any substitute for prohibition among themselves. They were split wide open on the subject, he asserted.

"The Raskobs and the du Ponts," Dr. Wilson said, "will never accept

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Sugar Exporters of Java and Cuba Reach Agreement

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM, Holland—After being on the verge of a breakdown, the conference of Cuban and Java sugar exporters has succeeded in reaching an agreement for a quota, thus paving the way for a conference of cane and beet producers, due to take place in Brussels Dec. 9.

Under the new agreement Java exporters are to be allowed to increase the export 100,000 tons annually for the next five years, while Cuba will restrict its exports to the extent of 900,000 tons over the same period.

This will bring totals to 2,300,000 and 3,750,000 tons, respectively. Old stocks in the hands of Cuban growers will be segregated and disposed of gradually, while a control commission will be constituted under a neutral chairman to supervise exports from Java.

Court Protocol Ratification Favored by Most Newspapers

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The press of the United States is preponderantly in favor of ratification of the World Court protocols.

A summary of editorial opinion made public Dec. 8 by the American Foundation reveals that 1357 daily newspapers definitely favor ratification, while only 265 are opposed.

The papers urging adherence to the World Court represent a total circulation of 26,993,906, according to the announcement issued by the foundation. Those opposed have a total circulation of 10,557,317. In all 2036 papers were queried, with a total circulation of 41,097,042.

A majority of newspapers in every one of the 48 states have taken a favorable stand on the question which President Hoover last week put before Congress. Only in the District of Columbia is the reverse true. Likewise papers favoring ratification represent the great majority of newspaper readers in every state, with the exception of Illinois and New Hampshire, the survey shows.

In rallying so strongly to the support of the Permanent Court of International Justice, party politics and sectional differences were disregarded, results of the survey indicate. The list of newspapers favoring ratification includes such political opposites as the Democratic Dallas (Tex.) News and the Republican Philadelphia Bulletin, and such widely separated journals as the New York Times, the Portland Oregonian, the New Orleans Times Picayune and the Detroit News.

Papers of the Hearst chain accounted for many of those opposed. The Chicago Tribune, the Kansas City Star and the New York Sun are among the large independent dailies which have opposed the United States entrance into the Court.

A letter requesting a statement of editorial position on ratification of the World Court protocols was sent to daily papers throughout the nation, and specific replies were received from nearly 1700. Thus the survey, it is pointed out in the announcement by the American Foundation, carries considerable weight as being by no means a "mere collection of personal opinions or a straw vote," but a summary of carefully weighed editorial position.

Results of the survey were summarized as follows:

TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Favorable	1357	Circulation	26,993,906
Opposed	265	Circulation	10,557,317
No stand	68	Circulation	849,177
Impossible to classify	14	Circulation	432,942
No reply	342	Circulation	3,564,400
Total	3036	Total	41,097,042

The American Foundation's announcement carries the signature of the Committee of the American Peace Award, including among its members Elihu Root, chairman of the jury of award; Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School; James R. Angell, president of Yale University, and William Curtis Bok, treasurer of the foundation.

The governing board of the foundation includes Mr. Root, Owen D. Young, Gen. J. G. Harbord, Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Ogden M. Reid, Silas H. Strawn, William Allen White, Edward M. House, Dean Pound, John W. Davis, and Dr. Angell.

Farm Experts Address Parley

Left to Right—C. C. Teague, Member, Federal Farm Board; Sam H. Thompson, President, American Farm Bureau Federation; C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension, United States Department of Agriculture.

International Justice Ideal Seen in World Court Decision

Kellogg Warns Tribunal Not to Mix in Political Disputes

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Warning to the World Court not to meddle in political disputes but to confine itself rigidly to legal questions is given by Frank B. Kellogg. His warning was in connection with the Court's decision to refer back to France and Switzerland for further negotiation the case of the so-called free zones of Gex and Upper Savoy. The incorporation of these zones in the French customs administration has caused a dispute between the two countries which has now lasted seven years. The Court was equally divided on the question and by casting his vote the president adjudged that the special agreement whereby France and Switzerland submitted the issue to the Court was contradictory, in that, although it instructed the Court to make the award, it did not give the Court the right to order France to modify the territorial limits of the zones against its will.

The Court, therefore, decided to allow the parties a further period till July 1931 to settle between themselves the matter of importations duty free or at reduced rates across the Swiss federal customs line, and any other point concerning the régime of free zones. At the expiration of this period which, however, may be extended by the president of the Court, the Court will deliver judgment which will either embody an agreement between the two parties or be confined to a decision on points of law.

Six judges disagreed with this verdict and gave their opinion that, while supporting the proposal to allow the two countries more time in which to settle between themselves, nevertheless in the absence of such agreement the Court itself was bound to issue a ruling on all the points involved.

Mr. Kellogg strongly dissented with this view, declaring that questions of political or economic policy are within the sovereign jurisdiction of every independent state and should not, and cannot be, submitted to the World Court. He considered that the competence of the Court extended only to determination of the legal rights of parties. Nothing, he said, could be more fatal to the prestige of the high character of the World Court than to become involved in political disputes which should be solved either by the League of Nations or a specially appointed court of arbitration.

Though the Court deems itself unable to make the award, it showed that the members feel France was not justified in abrogating, without Swiss consent, the former system whereby the zones were outside the French customs and able to trade freely with Geneva in accordance with the natural facts of geography. Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles, which foreshadowed a change in the system, which has been in vogue more than a century, definitely states that France and Switzerland should negotiate on the matter.

French and Swiss Customs Accord Now Felt Nearer Solution

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The prestige of the World Court and the faith of small countries in the impartiality of international justice have been materially strengthened, according to Geneva opinion, by the order of The Hague Court communicated on Dec. 6 which, in general, supports the Swiss case regarding free zones bordering on Geneva.

For over a century local merchants have enjoyed the right of free trade with Upper Savoy and the district of Gex, although these are under French sovereignty. The French, however, resented chiefly their inability to impose indirect taxes, such as stamp duties upon matches salt and so forth, as in the rest of France.

The present decision of the Court reaffirms the Swiss right to special treatment in the zones but recognizes the French right to collect stamp duties similar to those levied in the remainder of France. Like the opinion of the Court given in August 1929, the order invites the parties to come to a private agreement, extending the period for negotiations to July 31, 1931.

The Swiss hope to remove the French customs restrictions placed around the free zones as a result of the provisions of the Versailles Treaty of 1919. Geneva wishes reciprocal rights to sell its products in the zones since the city takes the greatest part of the agricultural products of Savoy and Gex.

The Geneva press is greatly relieved that the Court reaffirmed the legality of the Swiss claim but does not object to the concession permitting the collection of French impost duties. Since the concession removes the chief French grievance there is believed to be an excellent prospect for agreement in the forthcoming negotiations.

Abuse in Dry Issue Discussion Decried

Asserting that 80 per cent of the people are moderate in their beliefs and will eventually solve the liquor problem calmly and wisely, Robert T. Bushnell, Middlesex attorney-general, spoke before the Malden forum in the Malden High School building Dec. 7. Indulgence in extravagant abuse, and attacks upon the sincerity or intelligence of all who hold divergent views, contributes nothing toward the solution of public problems, he said.

Prohibition, he explained, since 1919 has done much good. It was intended to be a "noble experiment." The destruction of the saloon is a permanent monument to the experiment. Total abolition of intoxicating liquor would be an excellent thing for the human race. Nature, however, makes this abolition impossible through the ease with which liquor can be manufactured, he said.

Pointing to the difficulty of enforcing prohibition in a dry state situated next to a wet one, Mr. Bushnell declared that the wet states might be allowed to choose some form of government control, returning a portion of their liquor profits to the Federal Government to help enforce laws against rumrunning in the states which choose to be dry. The wet states would then be doing no more than their share to protect the neighboring states from illegal interstate traffic of liquor, he concluded.

DINOSAUR EVIDENCE SEEN IN PEACE RIVER

OTTAWA (AP)—A new northern limit for the range of dinosaurs has been set by the discovery of footprints of these prehistoric animals along the Peace River in British Columbia.

C. M. Sternberg, Canadian Government palæontologist, has found more than 400 tracks of at least five distinct species in the rocky canyon which the Peace River has cut through the foothills of the Rockies.

The largest tracks, apparently made by an animal 35 or more feet in height, are 25 inches long. The smallest tracks are six inches long, evidently left by animals about 12 feet in length.

This region, the most northerly in the world where tracks of dinosaurs have been found, was, in prehistoric times, a series of fresh water lakes which geologists say poured into a huge salt sea which reached from the Gulf of Mexico to the arctic. The absence of traces of dinosaur bones near where the footprints were found was remarked by Mr. Sternberg.

DISTRIBUTION FLAW BLAMED FOR DISTRESS

Sam H. Thompson Opens Annual Farm Bureau Conference

SPEAKERS DISCOUNT THEORY OF SURPLUS

Federal Agricultural Activity Explained—Break Urged in One-Crop Areas

A break in the chain of distribution between the farmer and the consumer is the basic cause of present economic distress, according to Sam H. Thompson, Illinois dirt farmer and president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Speaking Dec. 8 at the opening session of the twelfth annual meeting of the federation in the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mr. Thompson challenged the prevailing opinion that agriculture was suffering from overproduction. He advocated greater elasticity in rural credits, a more equitable system of taxation, better coordination of transportation facilities in carrying crops to market, and agreed with the Department of Agriculture that the great single crop areas should be broken up.

Welcomed by Mayor Curley for the city, Governor Allen for Massachusetts and Gov. Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire for the New England section, the convention opened at 9 a. m., with Mr. Thompson presiding.

Conscious of the pertinence to the United States as a whole, of the affairs to be discussed, about 850 delegates from 41 states, representing every branch of agriculture, from dirt farming to wholesale stock raising, put aside their plows and picked up their mental pruning hooks, prepared to give of their best to the solution of the problem facing agriculture.

The meeting opened with community singing, led by Oscar A. Kirkham, followed by an invocation by Dr. Woodman Bradbury, professor of the Newton Theological Institution. Following addresses by city and state officials, Mr. Thompson presented Edward A. O'Neal, vice-president, and the members of the board of directors of the federation.

Research Increase Cited

C. W. Warburton, director of extension of the United States Department of Agriculture, then described recent developments in the activities of his bureau, laying particular stress on the increase in economic research applicable to farmer relief following the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act. His reference to the act was taken up by Mr. Thompson in an annual address, the feature of the meeting.

Mr. Thompson declared that the possibilities of the act for helping the farmers have not been exhausted by the Federal Farm Board, but that any amending that is to be done should be intrusted to friends. He denied the implication that a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing system would increase the cost of foodstuffs to the consumer.

"It is the unrestricted development of the speculative system that has increased consumer cost," he declared. "This expensive speculative system is what we are trying to replace with a producer-controlled marketing system."

Analyzing the causes of economic depression, he found the fault to lie in inefficient distribution. This, he said, and not overproduction, needs correction.

While he admitted that there is a genuine market surplus of goods that cannot be sold with adequate returns to the producer, he went on to say that in terms of human need there is no surplus.

"In our cities," said Mr. Thompson, "are hundreds of thousands of men and women walking the streets idle. Factory doors are dark and multitudes are hungry. There are today, too, millions of farm people in need of every product of those factories. And there are millions of dollars' worth of farm products rotting in the ground, because there is no market for that produce. The fault cannot be explained by the word 'surplus.' On one hand the millions needing food and not having the wherewithal to get it—on the other hand millions desiring the products of the hungry city workers.

Break Laid to Distribution

"The breakdown is in distribution. Somewhere between the farm and the factory, the factory and the farm, the system fails to function and the result is the conditions of today."

Mr. Thompson pictured the complexity of the modern systems of distributing the products of the farm, and pointed out the Farm Bureau activities which have improved the position of farm people in relation to the problem, but added that "there is yet much to be done."

"With a decreasing percentage of population owning property which is easily taxed, and an increasing percentage depending upon wages salaries, fees and commissions, and upon the ownership of intangible property as sources of income," Mr. Thompson continued, "the gross injustice of our present state tax system is gradually becoming worse."

Discussing the acreage reduction program of the Federal Farm Board and the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Thompson expressed disapproval of the theory that a large crop always brings a smaller return than a small crop.

"The statistics have been accurate," he said, "but I do not know that we,

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NATIONAL GUARD AIR UNIT NEEDS SET AT $250,000

Massachusetts Legislature to Be Asked for Appropriation

Complete facilities at the Boston Airport for housing and training the Massachusetts National Guard Air Unit—the 26th Division Aviation—will cost about $250,000. This estimate is made by William E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee of Aviation.

The chamber urges that the incoming Massachusetts Legislature appropriate "an adequate amount" for construction of such proper facilities. It is the most important consideration confronting Massachusetts, said Mr. Chamberlain.

"This is not an exorbitant amount when we remember that in 1929 the Legislature appropriated $210,000 for armories in Norwood and North Adams," he said. "The use of armories of this character is essentially local. Operations and headquarters facilities for the Nations' Guard Air Unit are of state-wide interest and value.

"The hangars and other facilities of the Connecticut National Guard Air Unit cost $250,000. In Newark, N. J., $180,000 has been spent and $60,000 more is anticipated. Maryland is planning facilities worth $250,000 when the new Baltimore airport is completed. Massachusetts should not lag behind."

Mr. Chamberlain points out that present hangars used by the air units were given the State by the War Department in 1922. They have been moved once and now have holes rusted through the sheet metal walls and are entirely unsatisfactory.

The Twenty-sixth Division Aviation has been of great value to the State in developing public interest in aviation during recent years, he said. It kept planes in the air when commercial flying was almost nonexistent and paved the way for public interest in commercial flying that followed. It aided the State in photographic work when commercial airplane photography was almost nonexistent in this vicinity, he said.

PRESENT LOW PRICES FAVOR MORE BUILDING

Present prices in the building trade are from 10 to 15 per cent lower than could have been expected a year ago, William S. Parker, president of the Boston Society of Architects, stated at a meeting of the society in Boston. For this reason, he said, now is the time for increased construction.

Mr. Parker pointed out that the money spent in construction not only furnishes employment for those directly on the job, but all those occupied in making materials used in the building trade. He said money spent on building stimulates employment and increases the buying power of the communities.

Early Prosperity Return Forecast

Properly conducted retail businesses will be the first to profit by returning prosperity, according to Sidney S. Conrad, prominent Boston merchant. He feels confident that renewed prosperity will come in a comparatively few months. Recently elected president of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Conrad outlines his views in Boston Business, official organ of the chamber.

"New ideas, new methods, a greater appreciation of the close relationship between producer and distributor are becoming more evident," he says. "Training schools, art departments, stylists and the excellent wages being paid are bringing to retail business well educated, splendid types of men and women. They are taking an important place in the life of our communities.

"Far-seeing retail merchants sensed the business recession months before it occurred and began to put their houses in order. They prepared to aid their buying public. As final distributors of merchandise, they realize they have a twofold duty; one to the consumer in lowering prices to meet changed conditions and one to manufacturers who depend on retailers for distribution.

"And today the consumer's dollar is buying more and has for some months past, whether of foodstuffs or semi-luxuries, than it has in many years."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair; moderate to fresh north and northwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 35.

Southern New England: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair; fresh possibly strong west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature; fresh north and northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Possibly rain over north portion beginning of week with period of rains or snows over north and rains over south portion about Thursday; moderate temperatures most of week with slightly warmer Wednesday and slightly colder about Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Dec. 8	Max. Dec. 7		8 a.m. Dec. 8	Max. Dec. 7
Albany	42	42	Memphis	36	50
Atlantic City	42	46	Montreal	36	36
Boston	40	40	Nantucket	40	44
Buffalo	34	38	New Orleans	50	58
Calgary	36	..	New York	42	46
Charleston	42	60	Philadelphia	44	46
Chicago	34	36	Pittsburgh	34	40
Denver	32	54	Portland, Me.	34	38
Des Moines	28	44	Portland, Ore.	40	48
Eastport	34	34	San Francisco	60	62
Galveston	44	52	St. Louis	36	42
Hatteras	46	52	St. Paul	22	30
Helena	22	38	Seattle	42	48
Jacksonville	44	60	Tampa	54	60
Kansas City	36	48	Washington	42	46
Los Angeles	58	28			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:32 p. m., Tuesday 1:12 a. m.
Height of tides 10.6 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL—The Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway has recalled 550 former employees for repair work.

Holiday Purchasing Shows Rise in Week

HOLIDAY buying of merchandise increased moderately last week as compared with the previous week, according to reports from wholesale markets. The gain was attributed in part to colder weather in some sections of the country.

Boys' and men's apparel was in good demand due to ordering by merchants whose inventories have become depleted. Reordering of overcoats was reported active.

Some purchasing in anticipation of spring requirements also was noted.

Music

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club opened its season at the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon. The program was made up of three flute quartets by J. C. Bach, Roussel's Trio for flute, viola and cello, and Tansman's "Suite Divertissement" for violin, viola, cello and pianoforte. The artists were Georges Laurent, Gaston Elcus, Jean Lefranc, Alfred Zighera and J. M. Sanromá, all members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Here was an interesting program, calculated to provoke in earnest hearts profound reflections upon the nature and destiny of the art of music. Charming melody and naïveté mark these quartets in two movements by the "Milanese" or "English" son of the great Sebastian, which belong to a set of six published in London in 1775. Their fertile melodic flow and their sprightliness constitute their appeal, for their structure is elementary, consisting for the most part of simple chords accompanying the melody. Yet the allegros without exception are engaging, the Largo of No. 3 is of a rare loveliness and the Rondo of No. 5 is a delight.

Mr. Tansman is equally naïve, though in a different way. The naïveté of the exponent of the "art Tansman" is that of the precocious boy. In the Marche which follows his Introduction, he has taken the figures of Beethoven's "Fate" motiv, passed it through the Sousa warming pan and the jazz brazier, and shows us the result with a smirk—"What a good boy am I." The same figure returns in the rowdy Finale. His Scherzino is a parody of a popular tune. His Melodie and his Nocturne—which in the interest of form should have been divided by the Scherzino instead of being adjacent—betray him. There is here more Naïveté than melody or emotion. He should stick to his somersaults.

M. Roussel's Trio is another matter. This composer is not remarkable for his melodic gift, and certainly he is not naïve. But neither is he reminiscent, although his art benefits by the work of his great French predecessors and contemporaries. This Trio, written for Mrs. Coolidge's 1930 Festival at Chicago, is characteristic music. Its thematic material, though not distinguished, is individual. The opening Allegro Grazioso and the Finale are the voice of a restless, aspirant mentality. No mere cleverness here. Beneath this highly civilized culture surges something primitive. In the Andante there is a nostalgic beauty enhanced rather than concealed by the tart harmonies of the style. Throughout is the flavor of the East which Roussel always seems to be remembering, and which he transmits, not literally, but through a lens which is as personal as it is French.

It was pleasant to see an audience of good size gathered for this concert. The Flute Players are now the only indigenous organization dispensing chamber music regularly to Bostonians. They deserve the support of music lovers, both on account of their novel programs, and because of the excellence of their performances. Yesterday, for example, one marveled once more at subtle phrasing and at the rhythmic vitality of Mr. Laurent's flute-playing. L. A. S.

People's Symphony Orchestra

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra gave its third concert of the season, with Thompson Stone conducting. The assisting artist was Heinrich Gebhard, pianist. The program itemed Cherubini's Overture to "The Water-Carrier;" the Mozart Symphony in G minor; the Nocturne, Scherzo and Wedding March from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream;" Grieg's Piano Concerto and the Overture to "Sakuntala" by Goldmark.

The orchestra was greeted by an audience which left vacant only the least desirable seats, and comparatively few of those; by far the largest audience this season. The performance yesterday afternoon abounded in sonorities, some of which were perhaps more exuberant than musical, but all of which were indicative of a growing tendency toward a broader musical conception of the works produced. With a bow to the ancients in a fairly successful performance of the Cherubini overture, Mr. Stone proceeded to the Mozart G minor Symphony, of which, one reluctantly chronicles, there was but a mediocre rendering. It is obvious that Mr. Stone does not find himself in complete accord with this eighteenth-century composer, nor is the orchestra at present prepared to surmount the difficulties of this deceptively naïve appearing music.

With the opening measures of the Mendelssohn Nocturne, however, there emanated a noticeable feeling of security, both from the ranks of the orchestra and from the conductor's desk. Although the brass choir as such is not yet up to concert pitch, one must in fairness mention the fine work of Mr. Dolan, player of French horn, together with that of Mr. Powell, flutist, who distinguished himself during the performance of the Scherzo. Mr. Stone generously shared with these gentlemen the deservedly tumultuous applause which followed a really brilliant accomplishment of this always popular music.

It was a pleasure to hear Mr. Gebhard once more in the capacity of soloist at an orchestral concert. Too infrequently does a Boston audience hear this delightful pianist, whose interpretations are entirely sympathetic to the musical idiom of the composer chosen. Mr. Gebhard received an ovation at the conclusion of the concerto, in which both orchestra and conductor justly shared. A stirring performance of the "Sakuntala" Overture brought to a close a program which evidenced the best work of the orchestra this season. The next concert will occur Dec. 14, at which Frances Foskette, soprano, will be the soloist, and William F. Dodge the conductor. G. M. S.

Kreisler

The Midas of musicians, whose golden touch brings happier results than that of his mythological prototype, gave a second—and we hope not a last—recital of this season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. No further program is announced. On the other hand the recital was not definitely stated to be the last of the season.

In all aspects save two it was a typical Kreisler afternoon. The stage in its modest magenta petticoat half concealed the overflow audience, as heretofore. The pit and balconies were filled just within the bulging limit. And as always the auditors were warm and responsive. How could they be else

Yes, it was all as before, except to Apple-faced Anne, whose eight years found nothing but newness and whose wide eyes shone wider with the wonder.

It was all as before, but that Kreisler's tone, coming as it does from within and not solely from the good bow arm and the finger tips, is ever a new and refreshing experience. It glowed throughout the afternoon—with fewer of the slips and slurs of technique that sometimes mar it ever so faintly—in the following program: Sonata, A minor, Pasquali (edited by Eugene Ysaye); Adagio and Fugue for violin alone, G minor, Bach; Concerto No. 4, D major, Mozart; "Lotusland," Cyril Scott; "Irlandaise," Ernest Schelling; Two Slavonic Dances, (E minor and G major) Dvorák-Kreisler—all invested by the artist with his own glamour.

And Apple-faced Anne, incipient violiniste, refused to leave the hall until the last note of the last encore was lost in the last uproar of applause.

DR. W. E. BARTON HAS PASSED ON

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rev. Dr. William E. Barton, who passed on in Brooklyn on Dec. 7, was a recognized authority on Abraham Lincoln. Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park, Ill., for 25 years, he had been active as a lecturer and writer since 1890.

Born in Sublette, Ill., in 1861, Dr. Barton worked his way through Berea College, Kentucky, and later through the theological seminary at Oberlin, O. He began his ministerial career as a "circuit rider" in the southern states. He was moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches in 1921-23, and universally recognized as one of the denomination's leading ministers. Since 1928 he had occupied the chair of practical theology at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

CHANUKAH DINNER ANNOUNCED

Nine Jewish brotherhoods representing the orthodox, conservative and reform groups in the community will assemble at a Chanukah dinner and festival, Dec. 14, for the first time in the history of Greater Boston Jewry. The affair will be held in the social auditorium of the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline. Brotherhoods all over the country will hold similar meetings.

Changes in Court Procedure Advised

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Eight recommendations for changes in court procedure are contained in the second report of the Judicial Council of Connecticut, just made public after being filed with Governor John H. Trumbull. It also contains eight proposals for resubmission which were contained in the first report, but which were not acted upon by the Legislature in 1929. The following changes not previously offered as new legislation are embodied in the report:

Giving the General Assembly power to provide, except in capital cases, for a jury of less than 12, and for verdicts by less than the entire membership of the jury.

Changing the terms and sessions of the supreme court of errors, and providing that all terms shall be held in Hartford; constituting district courts similar to the Massachusetts system; providing for the admissibility of business entries in evidence; changing the form of writs in civil actions; providing for hearing of disputed claims by probate courts; providing for transfer of causes of action relating to the same occurrence or transaction brought in different counties; bettering procedure of examination of an accused's mental condition.

HARVARD ZOOLOGY PROFESSOR NAMED

The election of Henry Bryant Bigelow as professor of zoology was announced at University Hall, Harvard University, Dec. 8. He has been connected with the Museum of Comparative Zoology from 1905 to the present time. He is the author of numerous treatises on zoology and oceanography.

Francis Peabody Magoun Jr., assistant professor of English, was announced as exchange professor to France for the first half of 1931-32. Adolph Goldschmidt, previously announced as coming to Harvard for the first half of the current academic year as Kuno Franke professor of German art and culture, will remain through the second term.

TELEPHONE RATES CUT TO BE PRESSED

The Central Labor Union's petition for lower telephone rates will be pressed no matter what the outcome of the discharge of Miss Margaret I. Connolly, J. Moriarty, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, made this statement Dec. 3 in reporting the dispute with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company over the discharge of Miss Connolly.

President Moriarty said the Connolly case is still in the hands of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. He added that it is expected that a report will be made to the Governor this week and that a special meeting of the C. L. U. may be called if the report is made public.

CASE METHOD URGED IN TREATING CRIME

Individual treatment of crime cases was urged by Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Commissioner of Corrections, in an address before the Ford Hall Folks at Kingsley Hall, Dec. 7. One of the greatest preventions of crime will be the adoption by the state and society of the individual case method tending to fit the individual to become a useful citizen after quitting jail.

Modern civilization, he said, is still manifesting a barbaric attitude toward criminals in the various methods of punishment. The next generation, he thought, would abolish this attitude and each person would be carefully studied.

MILK PRICE REDUCED

The milk delivery price in Greater Boston was cut to 14½ cents a quart beginning Dec. 8, the New England Milk Producers Association announced Dec. 7. This is the lowest December milk price in several years. This follows the announcement by the association that a cut of one cent had been made on the rate paid to farmers for milk, bringing their price to eight cents a quart.

Employes Credit Union Lent $279,436

Employes of the city of Boston borrowed $279,436 from the Employes Credit Union during the year ending Oct. 31, it is reported. And it is further stated that during the 15 years the union has operated, only $7161 losses have been written off.

The union was established for the purpose of keeping city employes away from the "loan sharks," and since its organization has loaned $1,802,670 in amounts not exceeding $250.

The operating expenses are almost negligible. Representatives of the municipal government devote their time without compensation. Any city employe qualifying can borrow up to $250 upon becoming the owner of five shares costing $5 each and upon which 6 per cent dividends have been paid annually.

CONCESSIONS ALLOWED IN FRANCONIA NOTCH

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has been authorized to operate concessions in Franconia Notch for two more years, it was announced by officials Dec. 7.

The Notch, site of "the Old Man of the Mountain," is being improved gradually from the proceeds of the concessions, it was stated, and this improvement will be continued. The society also signed a contract to operate Willey Camp, in Crawford Notch.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Palmer Woodworth, Arlington, Mass.
Everett Cram, Arlington, Mass.
James Jamison, Brookline, Mass.
Thurlow Barnes, Belmont, Mass.
Jack Gough, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Josephine Paul, Watertown, Mass.
Theodore G. Robinson, Ossining, N. Y.
Mrs. E. Crosney, New York City
Mrs. H. Rose, New York City
Mrs. Fannette S. Kahn, New York City
V. B. Scherb, Indianapolis, Ind.
Fred R. Agnew, Regina, Canada

LIGHT RATES REDUCED

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (AP)—The Connecticut Light & Power Company on Dec. 8 announced a reduction in rates of electricity. Effective Dec. 20, the reduction, the company said, "will mean a saving of approximately $500,000 per year to the 146,000 customers of the company." J. Henry Roraback, national Republican committeeman and state Republican chairman, is president of the company.

POLICE MAKE 31 RAIDS

Boston police made 25 arrests in 31 liquor raids and picked up 139 persons on drunkenness charges, Dec. 6, the first Saturday night after the Boby Volstead Act went out of existence. The records show that the police were little hampered by the repeal of the act. The liquor raids were made in all sections of the city except Charlestown. Thirty-one arrests were made in gaming raids.

$300,000 BALTIMORE PIER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—A freight and passenger pier, to cost more than $300,000, will be constructed at Canton by the Baltimore Mail Steamship Company. The pier will be 920 feet long, of brick and steel, two stories high, with railroad tracks bordering both sides. It will be finished by June, it is announced.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston University: Debate, "Resolved, That the primary function of a university is to advance the general knowledge of mankind rather than to provide culture or vocational training." Boston University and Scotch Debaters; Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Address, "Feasts of the Mind," by Abbe Ernest Dimnet, Ford Hall, 7:45.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Ski instruction talk, clubhouse, 5 Joy Street, 7:0.

American Farm Bureau Federation: Opening, Twelfth Annual Meeting, A. F. B. F., begins 9; reception, Mezzanine floor, 4:05; Hotel Statler.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, American Legion Post, Legion Hall, 8.

Tremont Temple: Dream Picture, "Mysterious India," by Branson de Cou, benefit New England Baptist Home, 7:45.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Supper and travel talks: "A Cruise to the Orient," "India," by Miss Isabella Grandin; "China," by Miss Frances Holt; "Turkey," by Miss Helen Dauncey; 6.

Lowell Institute: Fifth in series of lectures on "Capabilities and Limitations of Modern Navies," by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., retired, "The Development of Modern Naval Gunnery," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Mexican Art and Its Origins," by Count Rene d'Harncourt; Lecture Hall, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Regular monthly meeting, Board of Directors, clubhouse, 8. Weekly session club bowling teams, Recreation Bowling Alleys, 615 Washington Street, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Episcopalian Club, ballroom and foyer, 6:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Discussion meeting, "What Do We Mean by Religion," led by Dr. E. Stanly Abbot; Room 1006, 6 Beacon Street, 7:45.

State House Women's Club: Dinner meeting; address, "The Art of Living," by Herman H. Brase, Lowell State Normal School; Woman's Republican Club, 6.

Leland Powers School: Dramatic recital, by Miss Iva Roberts, associate dean, in school's Little Theater.

Pianoforte Teachers' Society of Boston: Recital, by Heinrich Gebhardt, playing own compositions; 218 Pierce Building, 8.

Woman's Republican Club: Afternoon reception, for board of governors and committees of Japan Society of Boston; clubhouse, 46 Beacon St., 4.

Roxbury: Final event in series of Tercentenary programs, by Roxbury Civic and Improvement League, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Don Cossack Choir, 8:30.
Jordan Hall—Maurine Palmer, contralto, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Girls' Friendly Society of Massachusetts: Bazaar, benefit Isabella Whipple House; Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10 to 10.

Newton Center: Annual Christmas party, Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter, D. A. R., home of Mrs. Charles E. Beane, 5 Pine Crest Road, afternoon.

Massachusetts Civic League: Sixth in series of legislative luncheons; "Recommendations of the Children's Commission," by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Chairman, Children's Welfare Massachusetts Civic League; Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell, presiding; Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Family Welfare Society: Sixth in series on "The Art of Helping," by Miss Ethel M. Fletcher; "The Volunteer and the Family Welfare Society"; School of Social Work, 18 Somerset Street, 11.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Recital in costume, "Songs of Tuscany," by Mrs. George P. Morse Jr.; clubhouse.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, musical reading and program; Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 2.

Copley Society: Meeting, home of Miss Grace Nichols, 107 Chestnut Street, 4 to 6.

Ballad concert, in connection with a bazaar, benefit New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children; Hotel Vendome, 11; bazaar, all day.

Filene's: Marionette show, "Jack and the Beanstalk," presented by Sue Hastings; auditorium, fifth floor, Franklin-Hawley building; all week, 11:15, 12:15, and 4.

Bazaar, benefit Trinity Church Home for the Aged, parish house, Trinity Church, 10 to 5; luncheon, 12 to 2.

Boston Music Lovers' Club: Musical program, Hotel Statler, 10:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Woman's Club; address, "Understanding Ourselves," by Mrs. T. G. Abbott; music; Highland Hall, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Jewish Children's Aid Society, private room, 2. Meeting, National Electric Light Association, private room, all day.

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Meeting, Fletcher W. Taft, of Carter's Ink Co., speaker, on "Personality in Business"; Boston City Club, 12:15.

American Farm Bureau Federation: Tour of Boston Markets and wharves, 1. First meeting, 9. Second meeting, 1:30. Regional caucuses for nomination of directors, 3:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Miss Schacht, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 31. Eighteenth Century French Design, Dürer's Life of the Virgin, Mexican craftwork and paintings. Through Dec. 14. Old and modern medals.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Dec. 15. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest, Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, Eng., by W. Ratcliffe. In the Venetian Alcove, Christmas exhibit of Children's books.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 6. Ship etchings and drypoints by C. J. A. Wilson. Through Dec. 13.

Doll & Richards, 132 Newbury Street—Etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher. Water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil. Through Dec. 13. Santa Barbara gardens and desert scenes by A. Sheldon Pennoyer. Through Dec. 16. Carvings of wild fowl for book-ends by Lewis W. Hill. Through Dec. 13.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 13. Russian objets d'art.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Dwight Blaney. Through Dec. 13.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—British and India poster exhibition. Through Dec. 20.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Oil paintings of landscapes and still life, by Louise L. Apthorp. Through Dec. 13.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Ernest Stock. Through Dec. 31.

Lamson & Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—Exhibition of water colors by Charles Schiein. Through Dec. 20.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Carved frames in gold and color by John Eckberg. Through Dec. 10.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Sporting prints, etchings and engravings by old and modern artists, and color prints.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors, drawings and prints by old and modern artists.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Prints and drawings and early English mezzotints.

Gardensides Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings and engravings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Scherree Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists; mezzotints and etchings in color. Through Dec. 31.

TOWER GIVEN TO SOMERVILLE

Mayor Curley presented to the City of Somerville on Dec. 7, the bronze traffic tower, formerly located at Washington and Summer Streets, Boston. The tower, which was displaced by the newly installed traffic signal system, has been placed at Washington Street and the Northern Artery, Somerville.

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EMERGENCY MOVE MADE IN BRITAIN BY LABOR GROUP

Home Market Put First in Mosley Manifesto on Trade Reorganization

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The growing movement in Britain for introducing war-scale methods to cope with present depressed conditions has received new impetus in the publication of a manifesto by Sir Oswald Mosley and 17 of the more progressive Labor members of Parliament. The manifesto aims at short-circuiting the existing methods of government.

It would place affairs of state in the hands of an emergency cabinet of not more than five members with a national economic planning organization to assist. It would mobilize the resources of the state for development of new industries and modernization of old ones. It would regard the home market as the future basis of British trade and would employ either license or a tariff to control foreign imports.

In regard to agriculture it would promise to the farmer a stable and economic return for his basic products and at the same time guaranteeing the consumer that prices should not rise. Centralized purchase of foodstuffs would be introduced and used as a lever to win foreign markets and encourage trade agreements on mutual basis with members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The signatories would also spend money freely upon modernizing Britain by constructive works in order to absorb unemployed labor. They would "pursue a producers' policy" by lightening tax burdens on all kinds upon manufacturers and workers. At the same time they would institute "some postponement until reconstruction of precipitate attempts to repay the war debt from taxation on this generation."

No existing political party is prepared to support the manifesto at present. Orthodox Labor opposes it as calculated to set up a dictator. Liberals stigmatize it as "rag bag" and disapprove its tariff proposals. Orthodox Conservatives describe it as "revolution." Even Left Wing Socialism, as represented by the "Independent Labor Party," dissents from it as not sufficiently upon the side of the manual worker. Nevertheless, it is a leaven in the political dough already warming at the hearth of popular discontent.

Incidentally the manifesto has brought out profound dissatisfaction with the present Government among the more progressive members of the Labor Party, dissatisfaction that is shared so widely among the younger Conservatives as to have caused them to look hopefully toward Labor for some basis on which mutual cooperation on a national scale might eventually grow up. The manifesto in its main proposals has many features in common with those which its chief author put forward in the House of Commons when he resigned from the MacDonald Cabinet.

Virginia Women Raze 1500 Signs in County

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Roadside signs came down with a crash in Loudoun County, Virginia, as a committee of women removed 1500 billboards in a month's work.

While this campaign was instituted and expected to spread to other counties and states, another citizens' association in the capital was using its influence to beautify the District of Columbia by abolishing this type of advertising. The Loudoun County Conservation Committee organized for a militant campaign to preserve the State's natural beauty and rid roads of nuisances, including billboards, advertisements and trash dumps, reported, after one month, that 100 of the total number of signs removed were erected without permission. The committee is headed by Mrs. D. C. Sands with Mrs. Spencer Ilisley, secretary. Prosecutions will be brought henceforth against those erecting signs without permission.

DRY LEADERS GRAPPLE ISSUES AT CONFERENCES

(Continued from Page 1)

government ownership," which, he declared, is what the mass of the wets seem to want. On the other hand, those wet advocates of state control, run squarely into the old problem of "states rights." He indicated therefore, that the drys might at least consider some strategy that would force the wets to come into the open, and by attempting to show some alternative to prohibition for the purposes of a referendum, reveal the wets internal division.

The discussion of Mr. Fort's name brought a strong indorsement from Dr. James K. Shields, temperance worker in New Jersey who stressed Mr. Fort's dry efforts. On the other hand a chorus of disapproval greeted the hint of one speaker that Mr. Fort "reflected President Hoover's views." This referred to Mr. Fort's apparent championship of home wine as a solution of the temperance problem.

A motion to hear Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition and now counsel for the Fruit Industries, Inc., was tabled. The discussion over Mrs. Willebrandt invoked heat; one group defending her as a sincere advocate of prohibition; another insisting that Fruit Industries is stimulating production of homemade intoxicants.

Another indication that the pending political situation is the major subject before the dry group was the listing of Dr. Scott McBride, head of the Anti-Saloon League, for a talk discussing the subject in detail as a leading part in the program.

Other Developments

While the first meeting of the National Temperance Council was being held, which will be followed later in the week by the two-day annual gathering of the National Council of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, other developments in the same field occurred in Washington. The Wickersham Commission reassembled in the capital with the prohibition problem scheduled for its single topic of discussion. The commission, it is learned reliably, hopes to make its long-awaited report shortly.

At the same time the annual report of the Commissioner of Prohibition, showing continued activity against law violators, and simultaneously the annual report of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, were released.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson, head of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, in the weekly clip sheet issued by his organization, continued his demand that wets must unite on some alternative for prohibition if any national referendum is to be held on the subject. And in Congress, new embargoes were laid under the prohibition pot by wets and drys alike, promising to keep it for some time at the boiling point.

The National Temperance Council gathered for a two-day convention of all those dry groups which do not engage in legislative activities, but confine their work to education and reform work alone. The more militant group will meet later with sessions that largely coincide and overlap the present group meeting.

Topics under discussion included the following: educational—how best to deal with the new voters who have grown up without experience of old bar-room days; legislative—including a discussion of what, if any, new law is required; policy on referenda—to seek to agree on a common policy as to state and national prohibition polls, including straw votes, and those legally binding; methods of financing; and finally, organization for the dry campaign in the presidential election of 1932.

Dr. Doran's Report

Dr. James M. Doran, commissioner of prohibition till the close of the fiscal year, in his annual report announced stricter measures against diversion of industrial alcohol, and coöperation obtained from Canada, Cuba and Mexico against smugglers. The new quota plan for limiting production of industrial alcohol, Dr. Doran stated, has limited supply to the needs of the legitimate industry alone and has "proved successful." Only 191,000,000 proof gallons of alcohol were produced in the business year, he said, or a decrease of nearly 9,000,000 from the year before.

A total of 105,000,000 wine gallons of denatured alcohol was produced during the year, an increase of 5,700,000 over 1929, due to the unusually severe winter reflected in large demands for anti-freeze compounds.

The chemical war on bootlegging proceeded, Dr. Doran reported, in which new denaturing formulas have been developed to thwart the diversion of alcohol for illegal purposes. Research work produced calol ethatate, a denaturant which has blocked diversion of ethyl acetate to the bootleg trade, Dr. Doran reported.

Outstanding in the scientific achievements was development on a commercial basis by private industry of synthetic ethyl alcohol, made from ethylene gas, Dr. Doran reported, making coal and petroleum oils the source of this product instead of fermentation of black strap molasses.

Foreign control has notably helped American prohibition forces, Dr. Doran stated. In the last year Canada has prohibited clearance of vessels carrying liquor cargoes destined for the United States; Mexico "has taken effective steps to prevent the transshipment and re-exportation of liquor destined for smuggling into this country," and in the third instance Dr. Doran reports "the coöperation of Cuba under treaty agreement has continued so effective that there has been practically no smuggling from that country during the year under review."

While this international ring was tightening against the rumrunner, Dr. Doran reports, benefits were achieved in the personnel of his force by placing them under civil service. Dry agents made 68,173 arrests, seized 8633 automobiles and 64 boats valued, respectively, at $3,290,830 and $687,480, and won 54,085 convictions all told in cases brought against 72,673 individuals. Fines and penalties turned over to the Federal Government equaled $4,709,851.

'I Say, Won't You Stop Rocking the Boat and Help Us Row!'

Emily Dickinson Bibliography Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—How surely Emily Dickinson has become the "somebody" she persistently refused to be is revealed in the first authentic and complete bibliography of her own works and works concerning her contribution to American literature, just issued by the Jones Library here.

The astonishingly great number of newspaper and magazine articles relating to the poet and her work, and the extensive printing of her poems in response to popular demand are the two outstanding revelations of the compilations, according to an introductory note by the editors.

Illustrations accompany the volume, including pictures of the two houses in which the poetess lived in Amherst. The frontispiece is a facsimile of the original copy of her poem, "Success," the first of her work to appear in book form, printed in the "No Name Series" in 1878, along with early efforts of James Russell Lowell, Sidney Lanier and others.

The bibliography contains records of each series of her poems, of verse set to music, of biographical and critical books, of theses about her submitted at various colleges and universities, and much other material.

MRS. GANN IS 'DOLLY' TO MRS. LONGWORTH

WASHINGTON (AP)—Far from harboring resentment on the question of social precedence, Mrs. Gann and Mrs. Longworth called each other by first names when they met at the latest White House reception.

"Hello, Dolly" was the way Mrs. Longworth greeted Vice-President Curtis's sister and official hostess. Mrs. Gann replied "Hello, Alice" to the wife of Speaker Longworth.

WOMEN SEEK TO 'DEMOBILIZE WAR MACHINE'

Call Issued for Meeting of Representatives of 11 National Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A call for representatives of 11 national women's organizations to meet in Washington Jan. 19-22 to "learn of the complex causes that have created and sustained the war machine of the past and are even now keeping those machines up to war strength," has been issued by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

The January conference, the sixth of the organization, will consider chiefly "demobilizing the war machine" emphasizing especially development of the London Naval Conference, to which special observers were sent.

Political and material considerations in relation to disarmament, the responsibility the United States has in the maintenance of world security and the influence and attitude of colonies toward the military preparedness of world empires will be considered. Recognized authorities in politics and in national defense, and qualified spokesmen about the relations of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan and their respective dependencies will speak.

The 11 participating organizations are the American Association of University Women, the Council of Women for Home Missions, Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Board of Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League, and National Women's Conference of American Ethical Unions.

Seashore Plants Found in Adirondack Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Dr. Homer D. House, New York State botanist, is endeavoring to solve the riddle of the abundance of seashore plants in the Adirondack region. He has found about 40 species of plants in the Adirondacks that normally occur at the seashore and seldom appear at inland points, and is consulting with other botanists and geologists in an effort to reach a satisfactory explanation.

One of the possible explanations he offers is that, following the glacial period, there was direct contact of the Adirondacks with the sea through Lake Champlain. He doubts the theory that birds may have carried seeds from the seashore during migrations.

NEW YORK GROUP SEEKS TO BRING BACK 6-DAY WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Abolition of the personal property tax in this State, readjustment and lowering of the corporation franchise tax and revision of the Mastick amendment to the mercantile code so as to permit store employers the choice of a 5½- or a 6-day week, were urged here Dec. 5 at a session of the New York State Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Weldon D. Smith, of Buffalo, outlined a bill that has been drafted to take the place of the amendment. Under this bill women might work a 6-day week without overtime, or for a 5½-day week with 78 hours overtime each year. The former would provide for a 48-hour-a-week schedule, and the latter for 49½ hours weekly.

"The forceful imposing of a half holiday upon the merchant is of doubtful benefit to the workers who may be compelled to work many additional hours to compensate for this holiday," C. Mossman McLean of Binghamton said, "and it does not take cognizance of the necessity of serving the public at such times as the public is receptive to buying.

"The law is greatly in need of clarifying and in all fairness merchants should be placed on the same basis of overtime, regardless of whether they have elected to operate upon a six-day week or a 5½-day week."

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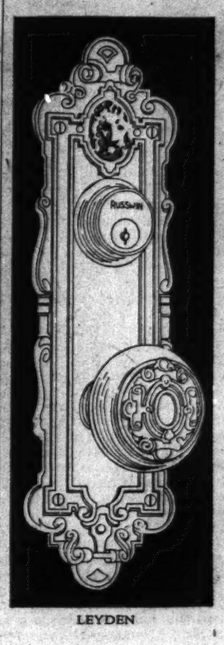
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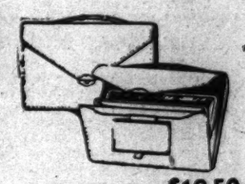
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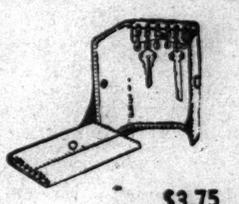
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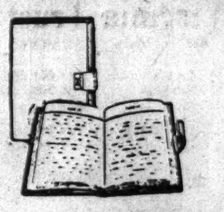
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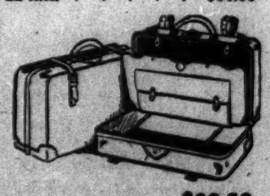
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FIVE-DAY WEEK IN GOVERNMENT JOBS IS SOUGHT

David I. Walsh Offers Bill as Means to Help Clerical Worker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A bill providing for initiation of a five-day week in all branches of the Government service during the current economic emergency was introduced in the Senate by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, on Dec. 8.

The proposed shortened work week under Mr. Walsh's measure would in no way affect existing salary scales. As explained by Mr. Walsh the plan would open up avenues of employment to clerical workers, for whom there is little or no consideration in other plans.

"The proposal of the Administration for speeding up public works for the express purpose of creating jobs," Mr. Walsh said, "is all very well as far as it goes. At best, however, such a program reaches only laborers and artisans, and is of no help to the so-called white-collar worker.

"The President has called on all private employers to find places for additional workers, and the Federal Government should show the way. The Government as a great employer of labor should set the example. My bill will provide thousands of jobs for additional postal clerks, carriers, stenographers, typists, agents of all kinds, laborers and day workers."

Twenty-six labor and industrial-relations organizations under auspices of the People's Lobby will assemble in the capital Dec. 15 to urge upon Congress immediate unemployment relief measures.

Among the groups taking part in the demonstration will be the League for Industrial Democracy, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the League for Independent Political Action, the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the Michigan Unemployment Insurance League, the American Association for Old Age Security, the United Textile Workers, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Delegates from 15 cities, including New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit and Cleveland, will participate. The majority and minority leaders of both houses of Congress and many prominent members, will be conferred with.

Three requests will be presented by the delegates: to appropriate $500,000,000 for relief to meet state and local sums for this purpose; to appropriate $100,000,000 for subvention of state unemployment insurance systems; and to expedite federal appropriations for public workers of all kinds.

Federal Board Urged for Labor Placement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A federal labor board composed of six or seven industrialists and labor leaders, and the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, to direct the problem of labor placement throughout the United States, was suggested by Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of the Harvard School of Business Administration, before a meeting of the Taylor Society here Dec. 5. Such a board could greatly alleviate technological unemployment, he said.

"This is the easiest kind of unemployment to deal with," he asserted. "The problem can be met by directing young workers into the right channels and thus keeping the old workers from being crowded out. This requires a well-organized labor market and adequate labor exchanges. The 200,000 manufacturers of the country will never take the responsibility of dealing with technological unemployment or the displacement of workers by machines, but it is possible to meet the problem by setting up a federal labor board."

Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, said the present depression would have been foreseen long before it occurred by anyone studying worker output and employment statistics. He offered a formula for determining the elasticity of demand for a commodity, which, taken with expected technical and managerial improvements, would enable industrial leaders to forecast the trend of a given industry and the possibilities of employment in the field.

A committee headed by Morris L. Cooke, consulting engineer in management, proposed an industrial code that was commented upon favorably. On security of employment it advocated a definite guarantee to industry of employment for a specified number of months a year and provision of funds to make payment to workers for whom employment for the guaranteed period was not provided. It also suggested a compensation wage for unavoidable displacement of employees.

Boston Stores to Spend $27,000,000 for Goods

Between Nov. 15 and Feb. 15, 23 department stores and other retail merchants of Boston will spend approximately $27,477,600 for goods to stock up for their year-end holiday trade and January sales, and to refurnish supplies expected to diminish as a result of buying by the public during this time. These figures are the result of a survey by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Some of this money already has been spent by the stores of Boston, according to Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board, who said that the board is working in coöperation with the Massachusetts emergency committee on unemployment for which the figures were gathered.

James J. Phelan, chairman of the committee, explained, in announcing the figures, that probably they represent between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 in wages. This includes employees of concerns that sell the raw material from which the goods are made, employees of the manufacturers that produce them, of the transportation companies and of the retail stores themselves.

The committee requests the public to shop early and thus help employment all along the line.

At least 500 men who have been working only part time for the General Electric Company in Lynn will return to full-time employment for two months, possibly more, as the result of two large orders received for motor equipment, Nelson J. Darling, manager of the River Works, announced Dec. 7.

The orders are for gears used in the propulsion of vessels and for spinning wheel motors. The latter order is held by General Electric officials to indicate an anticipated pickup in the textile industry. The motors were ordered by southern mills.

Older Employees Held Worthy of Recognition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Older employees were vigorously defended at a meeting at the American Woman's Association here.

"Employers are stressing the age factor too strongly and the intelligence factor too lightly," said Dr. Joseph Jastrow. Glenn Bowers declared that "progressive employers are giving employees an incentive for long service including opportunities for savings, investment and other financial aids for present and future needs. Many employers still mistake vivacity for ability, and decorative value for service value."

He pointed out that special studies in five major industries, agriculture, bituminous coal mining, iron and steel manufacturing, oil refining and meat packing, show an increase in the number of younger employed women.

Miss Frances Cummings declared that a recent survey made by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women disproves the charge of occupational instability. Of the women with 15 years of experience and more, most of them at least 40 years of age, 10 per cent have made no change and 48 per cent have changed their occupation not more than twice, she said. In the group of those with 30 or more years' experience 44 per cent had worked with the same company or individual for 18 or more years.

More Salaries Raised, Fewer Cut, in November

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—More increases in wages, and fewer decreases in November than in October, are reported by Facts for Workers, the monthly economic news letter published by the Labor Bureau, Inc. Although 46 advances were granted to organized workers in the building and printing trades, with changes ranging from 5 to 15 cents an hour for the former and from $1 to $8 a week in the latter, as compared with 36 advances in October.

Ninety-three cuts in wages during November were reported, as against 136 in October. They were distributed among 29 industries, and, unlike the experience of previous months, included reductions in union rates, two in the clothing and textile industries, and for metal workers and printing pressmen. The data, however, pertain chiefly to manufacturing industries which include only about one-fifth of the gainfully employed.

Benefit Shows Planned by Baltimore Theaters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Motion picture houses in Baltimore will give a series of benefit showings, Dec. 14, with the consent and coöperation of the police, the proceeds to go toward the relief of the unemployed. Regular commercial performances at the theaters on Sunday are forbidden by law. Police will take charge of the money raised at the benefits, and will distribute it among the most needy families.

Air Show Benefits Idle

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y. (AP)—An air show for the benefit of the nation's unemployed was held at the Curtiss Airport Dec. 7. Between 10,000 and 15,000 persons paid $1 each to see the stunting and maneuvers. Among those participating were Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Miss Amelia Earhart and many other nationally distinguished fliers.

VIENNA BARS CZECH "RED"

VIENNA (AP)—Dr. Smeral, of Prague, Czechoslovakia, Communist deputy, was expelled Dec. 8 from Vienna after addressing an Austrian Communist meeting. He was classed as an undesirable foreigner.

Utility Control Lost in Bog of Uncertainty and Delay on Finding Fair Rate Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

originally cost; and that is one theory of public utility valuation.

But suppose one takes a plant built 20 years ago and measures its worth by what it would cost to build the same, or a similar plant, today. Prices have gone up in that time. A plant built for $1,000,000 in 1910 scarcely could be duplicated now for less than $1,600,000. Then take a plant built just 10 years ago. Prices have gone down since the peak in 1930. What was a $1,000,000 plant then probably could be set up now for about $800,000. In most competitive industries this cost of replacement could determine the market price, or worth, of the plant.

Which then is the true value, the original cost or the replacement cost? Is it what the establishment actually cost when it was built, or is it what it would cost today? This is the nub of the valuation question which has bothered regulatory commissions and other experts ever since the steam railroads came under rate-fixing control shortly after the Civil War.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that both standards shall be taken into consideration but has not said just where between these limits the actual valuation shall be set. Sometimes this leaves wide room for argument, and this argument delays adjustment.

The discrepancy between the two standards of valuation is tied closely to the ups and downs of the purchasing power of the dollar and is largely an expression of those fluctuations. When the general price level goes down, replacement cost goes below original cost. When it goes up, original cost is left behind. Hence so long as the buying power of money varies, there will be divergences, one way or the other, between the two measures of value—and probably arguments as to which measure is more sound.

Evidence to Fit the Case

In these arguments it is customary for attorneys for the public and attorneys for the companies each to adopt whichever standard better suits their purposes at the time. Since about 1910 or 1915, representatives of the companies have emphasized replacement cost, since it was the higher, and spokesmen for the consumers have stuck to original cost, since it was lower.

It is an ironic fact that each of these theories originated on the other side of the fence. Back in the eighties and nineties when ordinary values had shrunk, the replacement cost theory was a chief weapon of champions for the rate-paying public, and the banking houses which had backed railroad or water companies pinned their hopes to the theory of the original investment value. Thus, as a permanent proposition, there is no such thing as saying that one theory is better for the consumer and the other is better for the company. It depends on what the price level has been doing.

Occasionally as the utility dollar zig-zags in buying power, it crosses a point where the average investment cost value and average replacement cost value of utility plants are virtually the same. This is approximately the case just now, and if a downward trend of construction and equipment prices continues, the protagonists may have to trade arguments with each other again, unless, during this propitious lull, they can agree on a way to compound their differences.

Whenever a case involving the fundamental issue between rate base theories has come before regulatory commissions and courts in the United States, the result almost invariably has been delay, prolonged litigation and either a wearing out of one of the parties, or a decision which still stopped short of establishing a definite general rule. While the Supreme Court has decided immediate issues in individual cases, it has refrained, perhaps properly, from prescribing either theory of valuation or any fixed balance between the two as the rate base. The question may be legislative rather than judicial.

Meanwhile public utility regulation flounders in a morass of uncertainty for lack of a specific and workable formula for finding the rate base. Part of the delay arises from the fact that, under present methods, a detailed inventory and appraisal is necessary in order to determine replacement cost.

Not infrequently by the time a commission has threshed out appraisals, listened to arguments on valuation theories, followed a case through appeals in the courts and finally gets the case back, the situation has changed so materially that all it can do is to begin a new appraisal in an effort to catch up with itself.

In the Indianapolis Water Company case, for example, the Indiana commission made three valuations between 1917 and 1924, only to be told by the United States Supreme Court in 1926 that it still had not made its reproduction cost calculations correctly.

The Pennsylvania commission spent three years on the affairs of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and then, in 1923, only opined that the value was "substantially upward of $300,000,000."

The Idaho Public Utilities Commission, after a legislative order in 1919, spent more than three years digesting thick volumes of inventories of the Idaho Power Company, and then could only say the value on the beginning date had been $11,638,459.60 and recommended another hearing to bring the valuation down to date.

The Corporation Commission of Oklahoma began on April 16, 1923, a valuation of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company which resulted on Dec. 28, 1925,—two years and eight months later—in a reduction of the gas rate in Tulsa from 38 cents to 35 cents.

The cases of the Bismarck (N. D.) Water Supply Company, the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Gas Company, the Trenton (Mo.) Gas & Electric Company and the Reno (Nev.) Power, Light & Water Company are some in which valuations consumed from 17 months to three years.

Delay Befogs the Issue

In the greater volume of regulatory work the commissions and the companies simply get together on something reasonable without going deeply into the logic of the thing.

But when the exceptional case arises or an economic overturn throws valuations generally out of gear, the logic becomes important. Then it is that the regulatory machinery produces not decisions and readjustments but delay.

Delay is the crux of the problem. Delay is the chief complaint on the part of consumers which leads them to believe their regulatory machinery has broken down and that they must take doubtful refuge in government ownership. Delay is the great injustice to the utility companies when, as in the war years, they urgently needed a readjustment of prices.

If regulation on a basis of valuation and cost of service is to be continued, American statesmen are faced with the challenge either of making a final choice between these two valuation theories or of evolving a just and workable combination of the two by which a state regulatory commission can tell immediately from its records just what is the "present fair value" upon which the rates should yield a reasonable return.

New York Slums Shown Way Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Within a few years model apartments will replace the slum districts of New York's lower East Side, according to speakers at the opening of the Grand Street houses built under the direction of the State Board of Housing through the coöperation of state, city and private capital.

The ceremony was held by the Housing Association of New York on Dec. 5. Nearly 200 of the 231 suites in the model building already are occupied.

Model housing has passed the experimental stage and assurance of a reasonable return on money invested probably will attract considerable private capital, according to the speakers. Applications for three new large projects were before the State Board of Housing, it was announced, two for the Bronx and one for the lower East Side.

No Crime, Liquor or Idle in Artist-Writers' Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HOPE, Pa.—The three present-day problems, unemployment, crime and liquor, are alien to New Hope, according to Mayor John A. Flood. There is no unemployment, no crime and there are no speakeasies.

Mayor Flood said there had not been an arrest for more than a year in the population of 1200, which includes a group of 62 artists and literary persons. He also declared there was no poverty.

"The reason we have no crime or unemployment, in my opinion," Mayor Flood said, "is because we have no liquor."

"We have just voted a bond issue for a new high school," he continued, "and I would be obliged to anybody who can point out a community which is as nearly a model one as ours."

Tariff Appointees Examined by Senate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Three of President Hoover's appointees to the new Tariff Commission were examined before the Senate Finance Committee on Dec. 6 in an effort to determine their fitness for service on the commission.

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, was particularly insistent in the examination of Henry D. Fletcher of Philadelphia, chairman of the commission. Mr. Harrison charged that Mr. Fletcher had been motivated by party consideration when he transferred John F. Bethune from the Washington staff of the commission to Brussels, Belgium. Mr. Bethune is a Democrat. Mr. Fletcher denied any such consideration and said that efficiency of the bureau was the only reason for the change.

Other Democratic members of the committee indicated that their only opposition to Mr. Fletcher was the fact that he is a diplomatist and admittedly has no knowledge of tariff questions.

Republican members of the committee sought to ascertain the opinions on protective tariff held by Thomas W. Page, of Virginia, Democratic appointee of the commission.

Mr. Page testified that if an American industry was shown to be suffering from foreign competition he would consider it sufficient grounds for investigating the advisability of an increase in the tariff.

John L. Coulter, Republican appointee, was the third member examined. The investigation will be continued on Dec. 10 when the three remaining appointees will appear.

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BRUENING GETS SAFE MAJORITY IN REICHSTAG

Dictatorship Averted as Moderates Are Victors in Critical Vote

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A critical week in the Reichstag has ended in the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, obtaining a strong vote of confidence for his financial program. This program had been put in force by emergency decree, but to meet constitutional requirements the decree had to be submitted to the Reichstag for its approval.

The crisis in the Reichstag has been reflected in a restlessness in the country at large.

Communist and National Socialist (Fascist) demonstrations all over the country have kept the atmosphere tense. In several instances clashes led to bloodshed and casualties. Communists are leading the unemployed and driving underpaid workmen into rash actions. Stones have been thrown and shots fired against the police.

Meanwhile the Fascists are inciting the people against the Government, against democracy, against rule by Parliament. They are also rousing the nation, as far as they can, against Poland and France. Thus while the Communists are making use of the general distress for local rioting the National Socialists are systematically working for the overthrow of the whole present régime and for a change in the Reich's foreign political attitude which, under Dr. Gustav Stresemann, was one of reconciliation. The social distress of the people on the one side and their national sentiment on the other are being utilised to the utmost by radicals on the Left and Right.

Meanwhile, the Government is struggling to salvage the Reich's finances, hoping that this will reëstablish confidence in German conditions. The Social Democrats are helping it.

Critical Vote Taken With Galleries Crowded

BERLIN (AP)—The Bruening Government Dec. 6 won a double victory in the Reichstag, defeating a motion to revoke the Chancellor's emergency financial decree by 40 votes, and winning again by 65 votes on a proposal to table a motion of confidence ironically offered by the National Socialists.

The vote on the financial decree was 293 to 253. The ballots in the second victory totaled 298 for the Government against 233.

The galleries were crowded to their limit as the vote was held.

FRANCE FINDS STEEL CARTEL PLAN COSTLY

(Continued from Page 1)

varied career. Its membership consists of representative groups from France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Sarre district. Great Britain is not a party to the cartel. When the cartel was formed in 1926, production quotas were fixed as follows: Germany 43.2 per cent of the total, France 31.2 per cent, Belgium 11.6 per cent, Luxembourg 8.3 per cent and the Sarre territory 5.7 per cent. As the original arrangement failed to give general satisfaction, it was decided late in 1929 to reinforce the entente regarding production with a series of price agreements.

A reduction of 10 per cent in total production was agreed to, and five export sales comptoirs were formed, each of which should control export quotas and regulate prices within a given area. The comptoir arrangement, however, did not endure, and minimum export prices began to be ignored with respect to certain classifications of steel products. Eventually restrictions were removed from certain categories, and finally the comptoirs were abandoned.

At a meeting in Liége several months ago, the cartel decided to revert to a simple policy of fixing a production limit and imposing fines upon each country which exceeded its quota. The total production limit was fixed at 27,190,000 tons per year. The French quota was established at 706,500 tons per month. This was arrived at by allotting to France its original proportion—31.2 per cent—of the total fixed at 27,190,000 tons.

Luxembourg's quota was fixed by a similar process at 106,064 tons. Germany, Belgium and the Sarre territory were permitted to establish their quotas by agreeing to a 25 per cent reduction on the production figures for October, 1929, which resulted in monthly quotas for the countries named, of 1,033,000 tons, 277,000 tons and 150,000 tons, respectively.

There is, of course, much to be said for the continuance of some cartel arrangement in the interest of general security and stability for the industry throughout Europe. But the privileged position which France has come to occupy as a result of general economic developments makes French adherents to the cartel reluctant to continue contributing so largely to the general welfare.

Workers Warned Against Hoarding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Employed workers here are urged not to hoard their savings during the present period of unemployment. The Chamber of Commerce here reports between 85 and 90 per cent of workers in Schenectady employed at wages as good if not better than other years, while living expenses have been reduced over the last five or 10 years by 17 to 20 per cent.

The Chamber says its report is not intended to minimize the unemployment problem in Schenectady, but to state facts, and that these argue for the spending of money by workers as in past years.

"If that is done," it says, "the employment situation can be met in short order. If every person employed today would spend 15 cents a day more, it would give employment to 5,000,000 people, and within a short time employment would be settled and everybody would be back at work."

SOVIET SCALES DOWN PENALTY FOR SABOTEURS

(Continued from Page 1)

the Industrial Party proposed to organize.

It is well known that the Russian financier and industrialist, P. P. Ryabushinsky passed away in Paris before the Industrial Party existed. Under cross-examination, Professor Ramsin corrected the slip, and declared that the man whom he met was P. P. Ryabushinsky's brother, Vladimir. P. P. Ryabushinsky was much better known than his brother and would have been peculiarly unpopular as Premier in proletarian circles because of the phrase attributed to him in 1917 that the bony hand of hunger would bring the workers to their senses. However, making allowance for this slip and the absence of a combative counsel for defense, one can scarcely reconcile the exhaustive confessions of the defendants with any theory of their innocence.

Their story of internal sabotage and contact with foreign agents, strange as it sounds in some parts, may the more conceivably contain a basic element of truth if one considers the hostile and skeptical attitude of a considerable part of the Russian intelligentsia toward the Soviet régime, which had been intensified last year by hardships and the ruthless measures involved in the Soviet Government's drive toward complete Socialism.

Dark Shadow of Sabotage Overhangs Soviet Régime; Trials Are Mostly Secret

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The recent trial of several distinguished Russian professors and specialists on charges of deliberate treasonable sabotage and military espionage on behalf of foreign powers is a new illustration of the dark shadow of real or suspected sabotage which has lain across Soviet economic life for many years.

This has been especially noticeable since the large trial of engineers and technicians accused of sabotage in the Shachti coal district in the spring of 1928.

The motives attributed to the long list of engineers and other specialists who have been condemned in this connection by the Soviet prosecution are always the same: to weaken and discredit the Soviet régime by carefully planned mismanagement and disorganization of the branches of industry under their control with a view to paving the way either for the return of industrial properties to their former owners or for intervention from abroad.

Apart from the Shachti trial and the more recent trial of the accused heads of the Industrial Party, most of the cases of sabotage have been handled in camera. The Gay-Pay-Oo, or political police, simply ordered the execution or banishment of those persons whom it considered guilty.

Evidence Kept Secret

It is difficult, if not impossible for any outsider to pronounce an opinion on the validity of these secret judgments, in which no evidence was made public.

Some of the defendants in the Shachti trial and all the defendants brought to trial in the case of the Industrial Party incriminated themselves through sweeping confessions of guilt. How far they incriminated other people in Russia or abroad through these confessions is a matter of opinion.

The Soviet Government is avowedly an instrument of class rule, and class feeling is correspondingly strong and bitter. Consequently few Russians take a neutral or dispassionate view of the open and secret trials of accused saboteurs. To the Communist the latter are villains of the deepest dye, who must be ruthlessly punished.

People belonging to those classes which are out of sympathy with the revolutionary régime are as reluctant to admit the guilt of saboteurs, even when definite proof is offered, as people in other countries often are to admit guilt in cases where their race or class loyalties are strongly challenged.

One may note briefly several factors which tend to embitter and complicate relations between the Communist rulers of the Soviet Union and the pre-revolutionary engineers, industrial managers and other specialists who are still employed in the state service.

Loss of Authority

Many of the latter are, to put it mildly, not admirers of the Soviet régime. Their friends and families have sometimes suffered in the Revolution. Their standard of living and, what is perhaps even more important, their authority and prestige have deteriorated by comparison with pre-war times.

A few years ago many old intellectuals and experts, quite non-Communist in their views, were willing to coöperate loyally with the Soviet régime in rebuilding Russia. Many of them doubtless hoped that the Russia which would emerge from the reconstruction period would be a gradually transformed and non-Bolshevist Russia.

Today hopes of a gradual evolution toward capitalism in the Soviet Union have been definitely dashed. The demand for 100 per cent loyalty to communism becomes more and more strident and exacting, and the position of the old intellectual in the state service who cannot make himself over into a communist sympathizer becomes at once more difficult and more precarious.

Propaganda for "Plan"

Finally one cannot leave out of account the fact that an attitude similar to that of war times has been established in Russia by the enormous propaganda for the Five-Year Plan and by the very privations and difficulties which have been encountered in realizing it.

Toward anyone suspected of the least skepticism about the desirability and practicability of the Five-Year Plan the Communist feels very much as the enthusiastic patriot in America in 1918 felt toward "slackers" and "pacifists." And of course it is politically advantageous to cast as large a share as possible of the responsibility for food and other difficulties on a small and unpopular class of deliberate wreckers.

All these factors have in a greater or less degree contributed to build up an abnormal and undesirable situation under which so many of the responsible experts in the Soviet economic system are accused of intentionally damaging the work of the departments under their charge.

AMERICAN EMBASSY REPORT 'PREMATURE'

BERLIN (AP)—Mittag Zeitung said Dec. 8, the American Government had purchased the famous Bluecher Palace at 2 Pariser Platz for a joint embassy and consulate building.

The Bluecher Palace is unusually favorably located. It is opposite the French Embassy, adjacent to the Academy of Fine Arts and, within a stone's throw of the Reichstag.

WASHINGTON (AP)—State Department officials described as "premature" the reports of the conclusion of negotiations for the purchase by the American Government of the famous Bluecher Palace in Berlin for an embassy and consulate building.

Negotiations for the purchase are going on. The figure of $2,500,000 reported to have been paid was said not to be the one being mentioned in the negotiations.

GOLD SALVAGING SHIP SINKS

LORIENT, France (AP)—The Italian salvage vessel Artiglio, which was trying to recover $5,000,000 in gold bullion from the sunken liner Egypt, exploded and sank off the island of Houat, 14 men perishing, port officials here announced Dec. 8. Divers were sent down to examine two munition ships sunk during the war. It was thought possible that the Artiglio in some way touched off her own cargo of explosives.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN BLAMED FOR DISTRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

as farmers, can agree entirely with the deductions that have been made from them. I do not feel that a program based on voluntary acreage reduction by the individual farmer will be successful, nor do I think that such a program would be economically sound.

"And yet I agree whole-heartedly with the Federal Farm Board and the Department of Agriculture in that the great single-crop areas where our bulk market surplus crops are produced must be broken up. Particularly is this true in wheat and cotton areas."

Effect Justifies Plan

Referring to the Federal Farm Board's activities in stabilizing the wheat crop above the world average, Mr. Thompson declared the effect "has justified the stabilization device which the American Farm Bureau has so long favored."

"I think," he continued, "that the same stabilization effort should be applied to other crops. I think that corn might well be given this protection at the present time. The question has been raised that corn is not a surplus crop. A careful reading of the Agricultural Marketing Act will convince anyone that the stabilization feature is not limited to surplus crops, but may be applied within the discretion of the board of any agricultural product that is not receiving the benefit of orderly marketing.

"Tremendous progress has been made in the development of a renewed public consciousness of the necessity of farm-to-market highways to serve agriculture. During the next years, in 40-odd states, legislation will be introduced having to do with road progress. I recommend that the Farm Bureau organization be on the job in each of these states to see that the road interests of agriculture are satisfactorily met."

Following appointment of committees, roll call of states and seating of voting delegates, the convention adjourned for noon recess.

Marketing was the general subject taken up in the afternoon, with William H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, presiding.

C. C. Teague, member of the Federal Farm Board, was the first speaker of the afternoon. Outlining the board's activities, he appealed to the Farm Bureau for the aid it could muster to organize the farmers into effective marketing associations to forward the Farm Board program. He, too, touched on the subject of overproduction as applied to the farmer, which Mr. Thompson had discussed in the morning.

Defines Surplus

"There is a difference of opinion as to the proper definition of surplus production," Mr. Teague said. "It seems to me, from the standpoint of the producer, that there exists a surplus in a commodity when the product as a whole cannot be sold to return a profit to the average producer.

"There may be temporary surpluses and there may be more permanent surpluses. Temporary surpluses may be handled by temporarily withholding a portion of the supply to be later marketed to meet a known demand. More permanent surpluses are the result of constantly increasing production until the supply considerably exceeds the demand.

"There is a field for stabilization measures—just how large a field we cannot yet determine—but no Government agency can bring about successful stabilization over a period of years unless farmers themselves can make essential readjustments that will support and not defeat the purpose of these measures."

C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and Charles A. Ewing, president of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, followed with addresses, Mr. Ewing explaining how his organization was endeavoring to put the raising and marketing of live stock on a business basis.

Referring to the Agricultural Marketing Act, previously discussed, he said:

"The act is both an opportunity and a responsibility. This act opens the door, but alluring as is the prospect for those who desire better things for the business of agriculture, it can mean nothing whatever unless farmers, individually and collectively accept their full share of the responsibility, unless we respond by joining forces and uniting our strength to accomplish this thing and take our place in the ranks of an organized agriculture."

LAVAL ATTEMPTS ROLE OF FRENCH CABINET MAKER

(Continued from Page 1)

between the parties but between the two houses of the Legislature. The problem which confronts President Doumergue is to find a man who can form a ministry which will please both the Radical Senate and the Conservative Chamber.

Briand to Have Post

Aristide Briand was to have continued as Foreign Minister in the prospective Barthou combination and there is every reason to believe that as long as Senators such as M. Laval or Albert Sarraut are trying to form a Cabinet, the foreign affairs portfolio will be offered to M. Briand as a matter of course.

Looming up behind the ministerial crisis and adding to the difficulties of its solution are the proceedings of the parliamentary commission of inquiry which is looking into the alleged implication of certain Deputies and Ministers in the financial and stock exchange operations of Albert Oustric and his associates. No deputy, however innocent, who has to appear before the commission is likely to be called to a Cabinet post.

Every effort is being made to bring the crisis to a prompt termination lest it have a harmful effect on the country's economic situation. France desires to continue free from the depression which so many other countries are experiencing. To do so constant alertness and political stability are essential.

Unemployment figures, although still microscopic in France as compared with England, Germany and the United States, are showing a slight increase. The number of workers receiving the French form of dole has increased during the past fortnight from about 3000 to nearly 5000.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD TO STUDY CONDITIONS

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Appointment of a special committee to study the spiritual condition of the church and to report to the general council of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in Philadelphia in March was announced Dec. 8.

The committe, authorized by the general council in a meeting in Chicago last month, was appointed by the Rev. Dr. Hugh T. Kerr, Pittsburgh, moderator of the General Assembly, who was directed to act as chairman.

BERLIN BOERSE WEAK

BERLIN (AP)—Victory for the Government's financial program in the Reichstag Saturday failed to instill optimism in the Berlin Boerse, apparently, for the list opened weak today with losses of 4 to 5 points among the electric and potash shares.

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and if we are not very careful we shall wake up one day to find that Christmas has come and we have yet to do a great proportion of our shopping. This need not necessarily be so. Look at the great variety of inspirations here displayed to help you in your choice; but be advised, shop early, and then you will easily get "the pick of the bunch."

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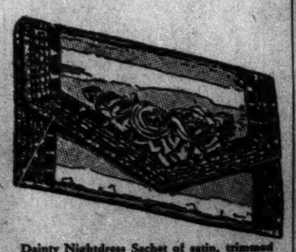
Distinctive tapestry Vagabond Shape Pochette, fitted purse and mirror. Several attractive colourings. Blue, Brown, Green, Black and White. Size 10 x 8. Price 19/6 each.



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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LEAGUE RACE TIGHTENED UP

Dramatic Developments During the Christmas Holiday Are Probable

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Arsenal	12	4	1	53	20	28
Sheffield Wednesday	11	5	3	47	25	27
Derby County	9	6	3	46	31	24
Portsmouth Town	9	6	3	45	31	24
West Ham United	9	5	4	44	33	23
Aston Villa	9	5	4	50	38	23
Huddersfield Town	6	7	5	38	34	19
Liverpool	8	2	7	44	41	18
Manchester City	7	4	7	30	31	18
Middlesbrough	7	4	7	37	39	18
Leicester City	8	3	8	39	45	18
Blackburn Rovers	7	3	8	41	37	17
Birmingham	5	7	6	30	28	17
Sheffield United	5	7	6	33	35	17
Chelsea	7	3	8	39	34	17
Sunderland	5	6	7	39	46	16
Grimsby Town	5	1	10	30	28	13
Newcastle United	5	3	10	34	49	13
Bolton Wanderers	5	3	9	33	35	13
Blackpool	4	5	9	31	52	13
Leeds United	5	2	11	26	43	12
Manchester United	1	2	15	23	62	4
SECOND DIVISION						
Everton	13	3	4	39	21	25
Wolverhampton W.	12	0	6	45	27	24
Preston N. E.	10	3	5	45	30	23
Burnley	9	5	4	42	35	23
Tottenham Hotspur	10	2	6	47	24	22
Port Vale Athletic	10	2	6	37	29	22
Bury	10	1	7	41	32	21
Stoke City	8	4	6	29	30	20
Bradford	8	3	7	46	35	19
Southampton	7	5	6	24	22	19
Oldham Athletic	8	2	8	31	34	18
Swansea Town	6	5	7	26	33	17
Bristol City	6	5	9	22	39	16
Bradford City	6	2	10	27	37	14
Barnsley	5	4	8	16	29	14
Notts Forest	4	5	9	35	43	13
Millwall Athletic	6	1	11	36	45	13
Charlton Athletic	5	3	10	26	41	13
Cardiff City	4	4	11	39	41	12
Plymouth Argyle	4	3	11	23	36	11
Reading	4	1	13	21	54	9
THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION						
Lincoln City	12	3	3	39	18	26
Stockport County	11	2	4	36	23	24
Tranmere Rovers	11	2	4	50	36	24
Chesterfield	10	3	4	39	25	23
Wrexham	9	4	4	44	25	22
Hull City	9	4	4	37	25	22
Carlisle United	10	1	6	41	26	21
Wigan Borough	10	1	5	22	28	21
Southport	8	2	7	30	28	18
Gateshead	6	5	6	25	27	17
Rotherham United	6	4	7	36	35	16
Halifax Town	6	4	7	34	31	16
Doncaster Rovers	6	3	8	34	37	15
Darlington	6	3	8	34	28	15
York City	7	1	9	32	36	15
Accrington Stanley	6	3	9	34	54	15
Rochdale	6	2	9	38	46	14
Crewe Alexandra	6	0	11	37	43	12
Hartlepool United	5	1	10	31	37	11
Barrow	4	3	11	20	43	11
New Brighton	3	3	11	15	37	9
Nelson	2	3	12	20	41	7
THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION						
Notts County	12	6	0	51	20	30
Northampton	10	5	2	28	11	25
Crystal Palace	9	4	4	50	33	22
Brentford	9	4	5	40	30	22
Brighton	8	6	4	25	22	22
Southend United	9	2	6	25	27	20
Swindon Town	9	2	7	38	33	20
Fulham Town	8	4	5	29	30	20
Torquay United	8	3	8	40	43	18
Coventry City	7	3	7	36	30	17
Exeter City	6	5	7	32	36	17
Watford	7	3	8	33	29	16
Gillingham	5	6	6	30	24	16
Clapton	6	4	7	30	30	16
Bournemouth	6	4	7	31	34	16
Bristol	6	4	8	30	44	16
Queen's Park Rang.	7	1	9	37	32	15
Luton Town	5	5	7	24	32	15
Wallsall	4	3	10	34	47	11
Norwich City	3	4	10	19	34	10
Thames	4	2	11	18	43	10
Newport County	3	2	12	32	58	8
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION						
Glasgow Rangers	12	3	2	44	16	27
Celtic	11	4	1	49	20	26
Partick Thistle	12	1	4	44	21	25
Motherwell	10	5	3	45	26	25
Hamilton Academ.	10	3	6	33	20	23
Dundee	11	1	5	41	26	23
Heart of Midlothian	10	2	6	42	25	23
Cowdenbeath	10	2	6	31	24	22
Aberdeen	9	1	9	39	32	19
Greenock Morton	8	2	7	26	41	18
Airdrieonians	8	2	8	28	37	18
Kilmarnock	7	2	9	30	31	16
St. Mirren	6	4	7	23	24	16
Falkirk	6	2	10	36	47	14
Queen's Park	5	3	9	21	36	13
Clyde	5	3	10	30	40	13
Leith	3	5	10	21	42	11
Hibernians	4	2	12	24	45	10
Ayr United	1	5	11	21	47	7
East Fife	1	2	15	23	66	4

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Sheffield Wednesday's brilliant win at Portsmouth, Dec. 6, coupled with Derby County's smashing victory at home against the disappointing Chelsea team and the fact that the Arsenal's game with Grimsby Town was abandoned in the second half owing to fog has tightened up matters considerably at the top end of the standing of the first division of the English Association Football League and has heightened the probability of dramatic developments during the crowded program around the Christmas holiday.

Between now and the New Year is the busiest period of the season in soccer, the professionals being called upon to play important games, Dec. 13, 20, 25, 26 and 27. The close sequence of fixtures like this means hard going with football played the pace it is today and that explains the remarkable results which frequently work notable changes in the league tables at the halfway mark of the season.

Those fans who anticipate seeing Wednesday win the league championship for the third season in succession see the equal of Huddersfield Town's history-making achievement of 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26, derived fresh grounds for optimism from the champions' good showing Dec. 6. The Portsmouth team is considered the most improved side of the season, but it was clearly outplayed by the Sheffielders on its own ground, where it had not been defeated previously since the 1930-31 campaign opened. This reverse puts a check to Portsmouth's spectacular rise in the standing during recent weeks.

The Arsenal, which is unquestionably "the" team of the season, is making a bold bid to bring the league championship to the south of England for the first time. Its policy of building up an "all star" eleven, regardless of expense, certainly seems to have been justified by results.

Derby County, which, like Portsmouth, has been playing so impressively and rising so steadily in the table that it constitutes a formidable menace to Arsenal and Sheffield Wednesday in the race for honors, made short work of Chelsea. The latter made seven alterations in its $150,000 team after the previous Saturday's defeat by the Arsenal, but changes were unavailing and the Londoners had six goals rattled up against them. As against Arsenal, they were in front at half time.

Other notable results in the first division were: West Ham's win over Blackpool, that carried it into fifth place; and Sunderland's success by an odd goal in 11 against Liverpool. West Ham gained 16 points out of a possible 22 in the last 11 matches played. Next to the Sunderland game, Everton's contest with Oldham produced the highest number of goals —10.

The second division leader scored six of them, and so preserved its useful advantage in the standing, although the runnerup and occupant of third place were both successful also. Everton dropped out of the first division for the first time in its long history at the end of last season and seems to be heading for the top class again at full speed. Notts County, the only side still undefeated in "Big League" soccer this season, preserved its proud record against Crystal Palace, but all the same lost slight ground in the Southern section of the third division since Northampton Town, runner up gained full points for a win over Bournemouth.

Lincoln City, top team in the Northern section of the third division, is staving off a close challenge from Stockport County. Both these teams were victorious Dec. 6.

The Scottish League standing now presents a familiar appearance, for the Glasgow Rangers are at the head, closely followed by Celtic. These famous sides dominated this competition in the past, each filling first place in the final standing on 17 occasions.

The Scottish League competition was inaugurated in 1890-91 and the only teams besides the Rangers and Celtic that have ever been successful are Dumbarton in 1890-91, 1891-92; Heart of Midlothian in 1894-95, 1896-97; Hibernians in 1902-03; and Third Lanark in 1903-04. Since then, 27 seasons ago, the Rangers and Celtic have, between them, monopolized the honors.

UNIVERSITY CLUB IS VICTOR IN CLASS A

MASSACHUSETTS RACQUETS ASSOCIATION'S INTERCLUB STANDING

CLASS A

	W	L	P.C.
Harvard Club	4	1	.800
University Club	4	1	.800
Newton Center	1	4	.200
Union B. C.	1	4	.200
Harvard Club, bye.			

CLASS B

Harvard Club	4	1	.800
Harvard	4	1	.800
Newton Center	3	2	.600
Union B. C.	3	3	.400
Walkover	1	4	.200
University Club	1	4	.200
Lincoln's Inn, bye.			

CLASS C. DIVISION A

Harvard '24	5	0	1.000
Harvard Club	5	0	1.000
*Union B. C.	4	0	1.000
Newton Club	0	5	.000
*M. I. T.	0	4	.000
Boston A. A.	0	5	.000
University Club, bye.			

*Played only four matches.

Competition in interclub series of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association got under way over the week-end with matches in three divisions. University Club, playing its first season in the championship section, opened well with a victory over the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, 4 to 1. The other winner in the top flight was Harvard Club, which defeated Union Boat Club, 4 to 1, while Harvard University drew a bye.

Class B results were: Harvard Club 4, Walkover Club 1; Newton Centre 3, Union B. C. 2; Harvard University 4, University Club 1. Lincoln's Inn Society drew a bye.

Harvard Freshmen and Harvard Club won all five matches played against their opponents, Boston A. A. and Newton Club, respectively, in class C, division A. Union B. C. and Massachusetts Institute of Technology played in four matches only, Union Boat winning them all. University Club drew a bye.

W. Barry Wood Jr. No. 1 Tennis Man

W. Barry Wood Jr. of Milton, Mass., star athlete at Harvard University, tops the list of the first 10 lawn tennis players ranked by the New England Lawn Tennis Association, according to an announcement by Frank J. Sulloway of Concord, N. H., chairman of the ranking committee. Wood takes the place occupied last year by Arnold W. Jones of Providence, who was not ranked this year due to insufficient playing data. Lee H. Wiley of Connecticut is ranked second.

Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr. again top the doubles list. They have been the strongest doubles pair in the New England section for many years.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, this year a member of the United States Wightman Cup team and junior champion of the United States, is ranked second to Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., who had one of her best seasons this year. Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah Palfrey were given the honor position in doubles. The major rankings follow:

MEN'S SINGLES

1, W. Barry Wood Jr.; 2, Lee H. Wiley; 3, H. Holbrook Hyde; 4, Lawrence B. Rice; 5, Malcolm T. Hill; 6, Henry L. Johnson Jr.; 7, Francis Smith; 8, Leighton Brewer; 9, G. Holmes Perkins; 10, Fred Harris.

Not ranked due to insufficient playing data, Arnold W. Jones.

MEN'S DOUBLES

1, Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr.; 2, Tom Wilber and Francis Smith; 3, J. Brooks Fenno Jr. and Henry R. Guild; 4, H. Holbrook Hyde and John Gow; 6, George E. Abbott and Walter W. Weld; 7, Arnold W. Jones and J. D. E. Jones; 8, G. Holmes Perkins and Thomas E. Jansen Jr.; 9, W. Barry Wood Jr. and R. Lockwood Tower; 10, Stewart P. Crowell and Clifford B. Jones.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1, Marjorie A. Morrill; 2, Sarah H. Palfrey; 3, Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere; 4, Edith Sigourney; 5, Virginia B. Rice; 6, Mianne Palfrey; 7, Mrs. Roger Griswold; 8, Mrs. William M. Shedden; 9, Marjorie L. Sachs; 10, Fanny C. Curtis.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

1, Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey; 2, Mrs. William Endicott and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere; 3, Marjorie A. Morrill and Edith Sigourney; 4, Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr. and Margaret Blake; 5, Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer.

SURPRISE RESULTS IN INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Ag'st	Pts
Buffalo	8	0	2	24	7	16
Windsor	4	2	4	24	22	10
London	4	2	4	17	17	10
Detroit	4	1	3	17	16	9
Cleveland	3	3	4	22	22	9
Pittsburgh	2	2	5	16	26	6
Syracuse	3	0	6	18	26	6

RESULTS DEC. 6

Cleveland 5, Pittsburgh 4 (overtime).
Windsor 2, Buffalo 1.

RESULTS DEC. 7

Detroit 2, Cleveland 1.
Syracuse 3, Windsor 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Surprises featured four games in the International Hockey League, Dec. 6 and 7. On Dec. 6 the Windsor Bulldogs stopped the winning streak of Buffalo Bisons at Fort Erie, Ont., by a score of 2 to 1. It was the second defeat in 10 games for the powerful Buffalo sextet. At Cleveland the same night the League Champion Indians were forced into overtime to win from Pittsburgh, 5 to 4.

On Dec. 7, the Syracuse Stars, erstwhile last-place team, won their second straight game, defeating Windsor at Syracuse, 3 to 1. The win put Syracuse on even terms with Pittsburgh in the league standing. At Detroit the Olympias won over Cleveland, 2 to 1.

Valentine Hoffinger of the Syracuse Stars was traded to Detroit for James R. "Rusty" Hughes of the Olympics Dec. 6, and Hoffinger made his début with the Olympics on Dec. 7 against Cleveland. Both are defensemen.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Annapolis 26, Pennsylvania 0.
Atlantic 25, Campbell 9.
Carnegie Tech 26, Wash. & Jeff. 6.
Colgate 7, New York 6.
Davis & Elkins 7, New River 6.
Georgia 13, Georgia Tech 0.
Hampton 9, Lincoln 6.
Haskell 34, Tulsa 7.
Loyola South 9, Detroit 8.
North Carolina 6, Duke 6.
Notre Dame 27, So. California 0.
Rice 12; Iowa State 7.
Tennessee 12, Florida 6.
Western Maryland 7, Maryland 0.
William & Mary 13, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Williamsport 14, Johnstown 9.
Carthage 13, Maconb 0.

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United States Team Victorious Over Canadians for Second Straight Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For the second year in succession the fencers of the United States emerged victors in the annual competition with Canada, staged at the Fencers Club on Dec. 5 and 6. The United States team won with all three weapons, though Canada made a fine battle with the dueling sword Dec. 6, winning one of the three rounds, making the final score with that weapon, 24 to 18, with six double touches. In both the foils, contested Dec. 5, and the saber, fought Dec. 6, the score was 13 to 3, making the total score 50 to 24, as against 53 to 24 in Montreal last year.

Capt. Percy E. Nobbs, of the Montreal Fencers Club, stayed on the side lines for the épeé and saber contests, relying on his associates to bear the honor of Canada. With the épeé, R. W. Baillie, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, C. C. A. Drake, Montreal Fencers Club, and J. W. Long, also of Montreal Fencers Club, with H. A. Wiggers, the representative of McGill University, who was also in the foils, were the contenders. The United States fencers were Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., Fencers Club; William H. Russell, formerly of Boston, now a member of the Fencers Club of New York; John F. Potter, Yale University; and Marcel Pasche, J. Sanford Saltus Club, the United States champion.

With the saber, Norman C. Cohn, Fencers' Club, United States champion, John R. Huffman, New York Athletic Club, Nikolas Muray, New York Athletic Club, and Lon Hocker Jr., Princeton University, were the United States selections, against Baillie, Long, G. G. Maguire, Montreal Fencers' Club, and B. W. Markus, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, the latter pair having taken part in the foils also. Muray and Huffman made clean sweeps, with Cohn losing to Maguire, and Long and Markus each victor over Hocker. This is the first appearance of the latter in international play.

With the épée, Pasche, also a newcomer in international play, proved somewhat of a disappointment, winning only five of his 12 bouts, and being double touched in another. But Calnan, though better known as a foils fencer, being United States champion with that weapon, was very effective with the longer sword, and balanced the weakness.

ÉPÉE—First Round

United States—Calnan defeated Drake, Long, Wiggers; Russell defeated Drake, Wiggers; Potter defeated Drake; Pasche defeated Wiggers and Baillie.

Canada—Long defeated Russell, Pasche; Drake defeated Pasche; Wiggers defeated Potter; Baillie defeated Russell.

Double Touches—Calnan-Baillie; Potter-Long; Potter-Baillie.

Second Round

United States—Calnan defeated Long, Wiggers; Russell defeated Long, Baillie, Wiggers; Potter defeated Long; Pasche defeated Drake.

Canada—Drake defeated Calnan, Potter; Baillie defeated Calnan, Potter, Pasche; Long defeated Pasche; Wiggers defeated Potter, Pasche.

Double Touch—Russell-Drake.

Third Round

United States—Calnan defeated Drake, Wiggers, Long; Russell defeated Long, Wigge ; Potter defeated Long, Baillie; Pasche defeated Drake, Wiggers.

Canada—Drake defeated Russell, Potter; Baillie defeated Calnan, Russell, Pasche; Wiggers defeated Potter.

Double Touches—Potter-Wiggers; Pasche-Long.

SABER

Nikolas Muray, United States, defeated Maguire 5—3, Long 5—3, Baillie 5—3, Markus 5—1.

J. R. Huffman, United States, defeated Maguire 5—3, Long 5—3, Baillie 5—0, Markus 5—1.

N. C. Cohn, United States, defeated Long 5—3, Baillie 5—0, Markus 5—1.

Long Hocker Jr., United States, defeated Maguire 5—3, Baillie 5—3.

G. G. Maguire, Canada, defeated Cohn 5—3.

J. W. Long, Canada, defeated Hocker, 5—3.

B. W. Markus, Canada, defeated Hocker, 5—4.

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Boston Tigers Win and Lose Contests

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Springfield	7	0	0	34	13	14
Providence	5	1	2	38	18	11
New Haven	3	1	5	10	28	7
Boston	2	0	6	24	23	6
Philadelphia	1	0	7	11	30	2

RESULT DEC. 6

Springfield 6, Boston 3.

RESULTS DEC. 7

Boston 3, New Haven 1.
Providence 4, Philadelphia 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven Eagles were no match for the Boston Tigers here Dec. 7 and the Boston sextet won an exciting and period. The final period, although roughly played game by the score of 3 to 1. The Eagles were never formidable, trailing, 2 to 0, when they scored their only goal late in the second marked by fast hockey and much rough action, was scoreless and failed to change the one-sidedness of the game.

Loucks and Burke scored for the Tigers in the first period and Loucks scored again in the second session. Burnister, New Haven's speedy center, scored for the home team shortly after Loucks' second score, but New Haven could not penetrate the Boston defense sufficiently to get any easy shot and Goalie Winkler was good enough to stop all ordinary shots. The summary:

BOSTON		NEW HAVEN
Loucks, Lyons	lw	Boucher, Jeremiah
Burke, Runge	c	Burnister, Convey
Boyd, Taylor	rw	Chouinard, Keating
Foster, Id	rd	Pringle, Radley
Mackey, rd		Id, Speyer
Winkler, g		Forbes

Score—Boston 3, New Haven 1. Goals—Loucks 2, Burke for Boston; Burmister for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Reds continued their pursuit of Springfield in the Canadian-American Hockey League race by shutting out the Philadelphia Arrows, 4 to 0, at the Rhode Island Auditorium Dec. 7. Leo Gaudreault led the attack with two goals and an assist. His scoring efforts moved him into a tie with Heximer of Springfield as leading individual scorer.

Providence scored twice in the first period and added two more in the last. Gaudreault's first goal came 15 seconds after the opening faceoff. His second came five seconds before the final whistle. Alex "Bud" Cook received two major penalties during the final period for carrying a high stick. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Hart, G. Giroux, Harrington	lw	
	rw	Anderson, Grisdale, Buckles
Gaudreault, Cook	c	Andrews, Hudson
Cormier, A. Giroux	rw	
	lw	Elliott, King, Bradley
Vail, Carson	rd	Coulter, Nichols
Lesieur, Desmarais	rd	Paulhus, Nichols
Murray	g	Roberts

Score—Providence 4, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Gaudreault 2, Hart, Carson for Providence. Assists—Gaudreault, Hart, Cormier for Providence. Referees—M. E. Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Unable to match the offensive strength of the Springfield Indians, the Boston Tigers were defeated at the Boston Garden Dec. 6, in a Canadian-American Hockey League by a score of 6 to 3. Neither team displayed proper defensive measures and the goalies were forced to great heights to keep the score down.

Boston got away to a lead in 18 seconds after the start of the game when Burke scored, teaming with Boyd, Heller tied for Springfield just before the period ended and he put the Indians ahead on a pass from Callighen. The visitors made it 3 to 1 in the second session, Callighen scoring an offside goal on a pass from Beattie. In the third period the Indians kept out in front on goals by Heximer, Heller and Saunders, while the Tigers scored twice, Taylor from Lyons and Lyons from Rungs. There were 15 penalties, nine for the Tigers and seven for Springfield. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		BOSTON
Benson, Heximer	lw	rw, Boyd, Taylor
Grant, Beattie, Heller	c	
	g	Burke, Runge, Connacher
Saunders, Dillon	rw	lw, Loucks, Lyons
Callighen, Jerwa	ld	
	rd	Mackey, Brander, McNeil
Siebert, Jerwa	rd	ld, Foster, Brander
Moore, g		g, Winkler

Score—Springfield 5, Boston 5. Goals—Heller 3, Callighen, Heximer, Saunders for Springfield; Burke, Taylor, Lyons for Boston. Assists—Callighen, Beattie, Dillon, Benson for Springfield; Boyd, Lyons, Runge for Boston. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

OPTIMIST CLUB POLO TEAM WINS BY 24 TO 11

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first of the indoor polo matches which will ultimately lead up to the United States championships was staged in Squadron A Armory Dec. 6, when the Optimist Club, composed chiefly of Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, with one new associate, encountered the star team of the home organization in the first game of the Metropolitan circuit championship, which is to be staged practically every Saturday evening, either at Squadron A or Squadron C, in Brooklyn, until the start of the big event in March. The summary:

OPTIMISTS		SQUADRON A
No. 1—Michael Phipps		T. G. Glynn
2—F. W. C. Guest		Walter Phillips
3—T. M. Bancroft		F. A. Victor

Score—Optimists 24, Squadron A 11. Goals—Phipps 7, Guest 14, pony 3, Bancroft for Optimists; Victor 1, by handicap 10 for Squadron A. Referee—Henry Disston. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITALIAN CYCLE TEAM WINS

NEW YORK—Franco Georgetti and Paul Brocardo, speedy Italian cyclists, won the forty-ninth international six-day bicycle race, which closed at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 6. It was Georgetti's tenth triumph in the six-day race and the first for Brocardo. The pair won in comparatively easy fashion, coasting along to protect their one-lap advantage over their nearest rivals in the field of eight surviving teams of the 15 that started on Nov. 30. Roger DeNef and Adolf Charlier, Belgians, finished one lap behind the Italian stars. The victorious team pedaled 2666 miles, nine laps, a new record for 146-hour six-day races.

PENN ELEVEN ELECTS END

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—At the conclusion of the game with the United States Naval Academy on Dec. 6, Paul G. Ribbets '32, Youngwood, Pa., was elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania football team for 1931. He plays right end and succeeds R. E. Gentle '31. It was also announced that C. B. Newcomb Jr. '32, who played only a minute on Dec. 6 to earn his varsity "P," has left college until next fall. He was regular guard at the beginning of the season, but was forced out of the game because of a mishap.

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DARTMOUTH AWARDS FOOTBALL LETTERS

HANOVER, N. H.—The varsity "D" was awarded to 28 members of the Dartmouth football squad and the soccer letter to 15 members of that squad, according to announcement made here Dec. 6. The soccer team also elected A. B. Stollmeyer '32, center forward, to the captaincy of next year's soccer team.

Of the men receiving the varsity "D" 12 are seniors and will be lost next fall, while only five of the soccer letters went to seniors. The "D" awards follow:

Capt. Harold Andres '31, G. W. Bromberg '31, L. J. Clark '31, F. P. Crehan '31, J. J. Goodwillie '31, W. L. Johnson Jr. '31, R. T. Maynard '31, C. S. Nims '31, W. L. Phinney '31, C. J. Sullivan Jr. '31, E. B. Sutton '31, W. C. Wolf '31, H. L. Barber '32, A. A. Prigard '32, W. T. McCall '32, W. H. Morton '32, O. V. Porter '32, J. C. Whitehair '32, R. C. Wilkin '32, S. W. Yudicky '32, F. P. Branch '33, A. F. Connelly '33, W. S. Donner '33, W. J. Hoffman '33, W. F. Kimball '33, H. P. Mackey '33.

ZEPP WINS NEW ENGLAND TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYNN, Mass.—William C. Zepp of the Dorchester Club won the New England 10-mile road race championship, held under the auspices of the Lynn Post 6, American Legion, here on Dec. 6. James Henigan, unattached, took second place, while Leslie Pawson of J. & P. Coats came in third. Twenty runners started the race and all finished. This is the third championship Zepp has won within the last three weeks.

HARVARD ELECTS HALLOWELL

N. P. Hallowell Jr. '32 was Dec. 8 elected captain of the Harvard varsity cross-country team for next year. Hallowell won his varsity letter in track his freshman year when he competed against the combined Oxford-Cambridge team in the Harvard Stadium. Last spring he won the 880-yard and one-mile runs for Harvard against Yale. In this year's Harvard-Yale cross-country meet he tied for third place, while last year he finished first.

SOUTH DAKOTA COACH RESIGNS

VERMILION, S. D. (AP)—Vincent E. Montgomery, athletic director at the University of South Dakota and coach for three years, resigned from the faculty Dec. 6. He would say nothing regarding the resignation or his plans.

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NOTRE DAME ELEVEN WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

CHICAGO (AP)—Notre Dame's overwhelming victory over Southern California Dec. 6 not only gave the Irish the United States football title, under the Dickinson rating system, but won Knute K. Rockne's players permanent possession of the Blasman United States intercollegiate trophy. Permanent possession required winning the United States title three times within a decade.

Ten victories in a row gave Notre Dame a point score of 25.13, while Washington State had 20.44 for second place.

Alabama, champion of the South, rated 20.18 for third place. Northwestern, ranked in the Dickinson rating below Michigan in strictly "Big Ten" Conference competition, outranked the Wolverines in national endeavors, and landed fourth with 18.63. Michigan was fifth with 18.34. Southern California followed with 17.98 and Stanford was seventh at 17.92.

Dartmouth, the first eastern team to show, was eighth with 17.11, and Army was next with 16.66. Tennessee and Tulane were tenth and eleventh with 16.15 and 16.05, respectively.

APPLEBY RETAINS HIS TITLE

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Casing a high run of 81, Edgar T. Appleby of New York, retained his United States amateur 18.2 balkline billiard title by defeating Ray Fessenden, Madison, challenger, and former titleholder, 906 to 491, Dec. 7. The match went 100 innings. The champion had a grand average of 9.0 and the challenger 4 86-99.

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NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	7	1	1	24	10	15
Boston	5	1	3	22	19	11
Detroit	3	3	3	17	15	9
Rangers	3	2	5	23	25	8
Philadelphia	1	1	8	15	37	3

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	5	2	2	20	9	12
Canadiens	6	0	3	29	21	12
Ottawa	4	1	5	13	17	9
Montreal	4	0	4	13	19	8
Americans	1	4	5	10	15	6

RESULTS DEC. 6

Montreal 1, Ottawa 0.
Toronto 4, Rangers 2.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.

RESULTS DEC. 7

Chicago 3, Detroit 2.
Canadiens 3, Americans 2.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Another victory was scored by the Chicago Black Hawks to maintain their leadership in the United States division standing of the National Hockey League race here Dec. 7. They defeated the Detroit Falcons, 3 to 2, in a game that reached furious heights in the first and last periods.

Chicago revealed a new scoring combination, Des Jardins to Ingram. The latter made all three of the winning goals, two of them almost identical on assists by Des Jardins. Taking the puck near the right side board, Des Jardins lofted it so that sticks could not stop it. The puck landed squarely in front of the net, timed to the fraction of a second with the arrival of Ingram, who batted it in.

In a five-man scoring rush in the last three minutes, Detroit scored one goal and kept the Hawks busy, as they had a man in the penalty box. Desperate piling up before the net and savage one-man rushes toward the opposite end of the rink, however, stood off the Detroit attack.

CHICAGO	DETROIT
Arbour, Dutkowski, Adams, lw	
rw, Filmore, Aurie, Cooper, Creighton	
Som[illegible]ripley, Des Jardins, Cook, c	
c, Goodfellow, Hay, Fredrickson	
March, Couture, Ingram, rw	
lw, Sorrell, McCabe, Lewis	
Wentworth, Graham, ld.....rd, Noble, Evans	
Abel, Bostrom, rd.....ld, Rockburn, McInenly	
Gardiner, g.....g, Dolson	

Score—Chicago 3, Detroit 2. Goals—Ingram 3 for Chicago; Goodfellow, Sorrell for Detroit. Assists—Des Jardins 2 for Chicago; Goodfellow for Detroit. Referees—F. J. Ion and Alex Romerill. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Montreal Canadiens, making their first New York appearance of the National Hockey League season, managed to defeat the New York Americans, 3 to 2, in the best game the locals have exhibited. Only great backchecking by Howie Morenz prevented the locals from forcing overtime or possibly winning.

The game started slowly, the soft ice stopping the Canadien speedsters, but after Morenz was sent off for handling the puck, Joliat cut loose and scored the first goal of the game on a center dash with Leduc. This started matters and the balance of the period was extremely lively, though no other scores resulted.

Worters spoiled a series of formidable Canadien dashes early in the second session, but later a perfect pass from Morenz to Larochelle resulted in the second Canadien goal. Lepine got a major penalty for slashing, but nothing came of it, then, just before the bell, Vernon Ayres, the new defense man of the Americans, rushed along and scored his first goal in the National League, and the second made by an American in the Garden this season.

Johnny Gagnon, new Canadien right wing, who had been making some fine shots all through the session, scored the third Canadien goal from a hard angle, on a pass from Joliat half way through the final period. Carson scored the second American goal with Massecar's help soon after, and the Americans made desperate efforts to tie, especially when Sylvio Mantha was off the ice for tripping, but Morenz held the fort for the Frenchmen until the game ended. The summary:

CANADIENS	AMERICANS
Joliat, Mondou, lw	
rw, Patterson, Carson, McVeigh	
Morenz, Lepine, c.c, Himes, Hughes, Neville	
Gagnon, Rivers, Wasnie, Larochelle, rw	
lw, Burch, Massecar, Sheppard	
Burke, McCaffrey, ld.....rd, Dutton	
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd	
ld, Brydge, Simpson, Burch, Ayres	
Hainsworth, g.....g, Worters	

Score—Canadiens 3, Americans 2. Goals—Joliat, Larochelle, Gagnon for Canadiens; Ayres, Carson for Americans. Assists—Morenz, Joliat for Canadiens; Massecar for Americans. Referees—F. J. Ion and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—The Maple Leafs made certain of being no worse than tied for the leadership of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League standing when they defeated the Rangers, 4 to 2, here Dec. 6, and the locals more than deserved their two-goal margin as, with the exception of a few times when they attempted to play defensive hockey and rest their depleted forces, they held the upper hand on the play. Weakened by the absence of Charlie Conacher, who will be out for at least three weeks, and further hampered by a mishap to Primeau in the closing period, the Leafs held their own in offensive play with their opponents and the winners were stronger defensively.

The game was witnessed by a capacity crowd and, like every game that is played here by the Rangers, was an epic of speed and smart team work. It was undoubtedly the best game of the last two years. For only six minutes were the visitors on even terms and with less than three minutes to play the winners had a three-goal margin. All six goals were scored from close in and the locals picked up 11 scoring points through four goals and seven assists to three for the losers. They outshone the Rangers 55 to 48 in shots. So great was the speed that the defense players had few opportunities to use their bodies and consequently there was little easing up in the speed. At times the Rangers penned the Leafs in their own end and at the other end there were a number of scrambles in front of Roach.

Blair opened the scoring after 4m. 30s. play and F. Cook equalized 11 minutes later. Then Bailey put the locals in front for the remainder of the game 1m. 30s. after the score had been tied. Jackson scored in the second and Bailey in the third before Boucher secured the last goal of the game. The summary:

TORONTO	RANGERS
Cotton, Jackson, lw	
rw, W. Cook, Keeling, Rodden	
Blair, Primeau, c..c, Boucher, Waite, Murdoch	
Bailey, Dye, Jenkins, rw	
lw, F. Cook, Thompson, Carrigan	
Day, Horner, ld.....rd, Regan, Bourgeault	
Clancy, rd.....ld, Johnson, Peters	
Chabot, g.....g, Roach	

Score—Toronto 4, Rangers 2. Goals—Bailey 2, Blair, Jackson for Toronto; F. Cook, Boucher for Rangers. Assists—Primeau 2, Day 2, Bailey, Cotton, Horner for Toronto; F. Cook for Rangers. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Busebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—A chance goal on a shot by Siebert, with 70 seconds of the third period remaining to be played, gave the Montreal Maroons their fourth-straight victory as the goal was the only one of a tightly played National Hockey League encounter against the Ottawa Senators. Siebert shot a high one from 30 or more feet out and it went over Connell's head hitting the wire screen behind the Ottawa goal. As the custodian turned to watch it the puck rebounded against him and fell into the net. This gave the Maroons the necessary two points to draw away from the New York Americans and put them only one back of the third-place Senators.

The winners showed continued improvement in their play and their winning streak has now reached the same length as the series of losses with which they started the season, four. So far this season only one visiting team, the Toronto Maple Leafs, have won on local ice against either the Maroons or Canadiens.

The game was a close-checking affair all the way, although the Ottawa defense had a harder task than had that of the locals, but Alex Smith, Starr and Connell turned aside all the Maroons' attacks until Siebert's shot. The winners had a decided margin in man power and made frequent changes, but the Senators were able to hold their own fairly well and at times broke through to threaten Walsh who had to make a number of smart saves to get a shutout.

Grosvenor, Lamb and Kilrea were always formidable to the Maroons' defense while the ex-amateur forward line of the Roche brothers and Haynes showed the best combination for the locals with Hooley Smith being the best of the veteran trio.

MONTREAL	OTTAWA
Siebert, Trottier, D. Roche, lw	
rw, Finnigan, Gagne	
Stewart, Huggins, Haynes, c	
c, Lamb, Grosvenor, Pettinger	
R. Smith, Ward, E. Roche, rw	
lw, Kilrea, Cox, Touhey	
Boucher, Wilcox, Gallagher, ld	
rd, Starr, Art Smith	
Phillips, McVicar, rd.....ld, Alex Smith	
Walsh, g.....g, Connell	

Score—Montreal 1, Ottawa 0. Goal—Siebert for Montreal. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Boston Bruins, despite a concerted last-period rally by the Philadelphia Quakers, won their National Hockey League match here Dec. 6, by the score of 4 to 3, and dropped the Philadelphians still deeper in last place. It was Boston's fifth league victory in nine games.

White of the Quakers scored less than two minutes after the match opened, but Harris tied it up midway in the period. Clapper, on a pass from Harris, and Pratt's goal on which Chapman assisted put the Bruins out in front, 3 to 1, at the end of the second period.

After Milks and Lowrey got real cheers from the crowd of 4000 by scoring and tying the match again in the final period, Weiland won the match when he took a pass from Shore and scored with less than two minutes remaining.

In a deal between Boston and Philadelphia, the Bruins traded Bill Hutton, a right wing, and Ronald "Peaches" Lyons, a left wing, for Hal Darragh, a right wing, and cash. The summary:

BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA
Gainor, Galbraith, Harris, lw	
rw, White, Howe, Darragh	
Chapman, Weiland, Barry, c..c, Lowrey, Kilrea	
Pratt, Clapper, Oliver, rw...lw, Jarvis, Barton	
Hitchman, Owen, ld.....rd, Milks	
Shore, Owen, rd.....ld, Shields, McKinnon	
Thompson, g.....g, Miller	

Score—Boston 4, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Harris, Clapper, Pratt, Weiland for Boston; White, Milks, Lowrey for Philadelphia. Assists—Harris, Chapman, Shore for Boston; Jarvis, Barton, Darragh for Philadelphia. Referees—W. A. Shaver and F. J. Ion. Time—Three 20m. period.

Trojans Defeated by Notre Dame

At least two of the college football games which were played in the United States Dec. 6 resulted in surprises and they were among the most important on the list. In the first of these, Notre Dame, which entered the game with a record of 18 straight victories in the past two seasons, defeated Southern California, which was the favorite to win the game, 27 to 0, and in the other Annapolis defeated Pennsylvania, 26 to 0. The margin of victory in each case was also surprising.

Due to the splendid showing Southern California had made in its previous games as well as the fact that Notre Dame had lost two of its best backs, had gone through a very strenuous schedule and was playing in a climate much different from what it was accustomed to, the Trojans were generally regarded as favorites to win a hard-fought game; but Notre Dame rose to the occasion and, after scoring a touchdown and point after early in the first period, the outcome never seemed in doubt. Featuring brilliant interference for the runner when on the attack mixed with timely forward passing and a lateral pass or two, Notre Dame swept across the Trojans' goal line no fewer than four times and missed only one point after. On the defensive the Notre Dame line charged hard and low and the backs were very keen in breaking up the Southern California passing attack.

By defeating Pennsylvania 26 to 0, Annapolis served notice on West Point that the latter is not going to have things all its own way Dec. 13, when they meet in New York City for their first game since 1927. With a record of four defeats during the season, the Midshipmen showed the best brand of football they have shown during the fall. That they did not win by a larger margin was due to their playing conservative football and waiting for the breaks. A good idea of the defensive strength of the Navy may be had from the fact that Pennsylvania made only three first downs during the game and gained only 15 yards more than it lost from scrimmage.

Colgate met New York at the Yankee Stadium, New York, in a game for the benefit of the unemployed and won by a one-point margin, 7 to 6. It was the second time this year that New York had lost a game by failing to score the point after. Carnegie Tech easily defeated Washington & Jefferson, 26 to 0, and Loyola of the South defeated Detroit in a close game, 9 to 6.

In the South, Tennessee defeated Florida in a hard-fought game, 13 to 6, and Georgia won from Georgia Tech, 13 to 0. Western Maryland retained its record of not having been defeated this fall by defeating Maryland, 7 to 0. Rice of the Southwestern Conference defeated Iowa State of the "Big Six," 13 to 7.

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Chicago	5	0	3	17	10	10
Minneapolis	4	0	3	13	14	8
Duluth	3	0	3	8	4	6
Tulsa	3	0	3	9	12	6
Kansas City	1	0	2	7	8	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	4	8	11	0

RESULTS DEC. 6

Chicago 3, Kansas City 2, overtime.
Minneapolis 3, St. Louis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minneapolis Millers won their second consecutive victory over St. Louis in an American Hockey League game here Dec. 6, by a score of 3 to 2. It was a fast game with the scoring limited to the second period and the lead changing twice before Minneapolis gained the advantage and held it all during the final period to win.

MINNEAPOLIS	ST. LOUIS
Redding, DePaul, lw.....rw, Cousins, O'Neil	
Johnson, c.....c, Acaster, Guyer	
Gordon, Lessard, rw.....lw, Hill, Westwick	
Coutu, Oddson, ld.....rd, Breen, Moran	
Munro, Carbol, rd.....ld, Jamieson, Bolleau	
Lavine, g.....g, Kearney	

Score—Minneapolis 3, St. Louis 2. Goals—DePaul, Carbol, Redding, for Minneapolis; O'Neil, Acaster, for St. Louis. Assists—Carbol 2, for Minneapolis; O'Neil, for St. Louis. Referee—Helmer Grenner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A 2-to-0 lead obtained by the Kansas City Pla-Mors in the first two periods was not large enough to bring victory to the city's representatives in the American Hockey League against the Chicago Shamrocks here Dec. 6 in the Ice Palace. Sending four men down the ice in a spectacular rally, the Shamrocks tied the score, 2 to 2, in the third period on goals by McFayden and MacKenzie, and in the overtime Bobby Burns took the puck, charged in and smashed it into the net to give Chicago a 3-to-2 victory. Just before the deciding goal, Pata Byrne, Kansas City's huge goalie, had fallen to his knees in making a stop and had cleared the puck to center ice, but he failed to stop Burns's brilliant shot.

CHICAGO	KANSAS CITY
Burns, McFayden, lw	
rw, Dunfield, McCormick, Wick	
Headley, Clayton, c.....c, Mitchell, Campbell	
MacKenzie, Brydson, rw...lw, Scott, St. John	
Taylor, Burland, ld	
rd, McLeod, Jagunich, Gorman	
Mulligan, Wiseman, rd.ld, Halderson, Ranger	
Timmins, g.....g, Byrne	

Score—Chicago 3, Kansas City 2. Goals—McFayden, MacKenzie, Burns for Chicago; McCormick, Scott for Kansas City. Assists—Mulligan for Chicago; Campbell, Dunfield for Kansas City. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods and 15m. overtime.

MONTREAL REGAINS RACQUET TROPHY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—The Montreal Racquet Club regained possession of the Harry Clark trophy, presented five years ago for annual competition between the local club and the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, by defeating the visitors in four of the five matches played here on Dec. 6. Each club has won on its own courts, Montreal winning in 1926, 5 to 0, and in 1928, 5 to 0, while Boston won 4 to 2 in 1927 and 6 to 0 in 1929. The summary:

A. J. Hills and J. A. Rolland, Montreal, defeated G. Henderson and H. B. W. Snelling, Boston, 10—15, 18—7, 15—6, 15—1.

Lincoln Foster and G. A. Lyon, Boston, defeated G. H. Turpin and D. J. O'Donahoe, Montreal, 16—14, 15—5, 15—10.

George Huband and A. S. Cassils, Montreal, defeated R. W. Cutler and H. C. Clark, Boston, 15—1, 15—4, 15—8.

F. C. Dobell and S. H. Dobell, Montreal, defeated G. R. Fearing 3d, and F. P. Frazier, Boston, 7—15, 17—14, 9—15, 15—7, 18—5.

W. A. Wilson and A. R. Chapman, Montreal, defeated Paul Wharton and W. K. Laughlin, Boston, 15—12, 15—4, 11—15, 3—15, 18—6.

LEHIGH SOCCER TEAM ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Winton L. Miller '32 of Princeton, N. J., was elected captain of the 1931 soccer team at Lehigh University at a meeting of the lettermen on Dec. 7. This is the second captaincy for Miller, as he is captain-elect of the 1931 baseball team. He plays outfield on the diamond and wing forward in soccer.

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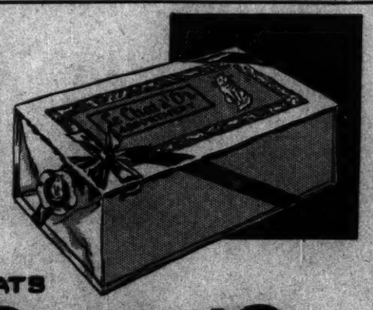

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BALMY BEACH REGAINS TITLE

Defeats Regina Rough Riders for Rugby Championship of Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Balmy Beach, Senior Ontario and Eastern Canada rugby champions and Canadian titleholders in 1927, were again crowned the kings of the Dominion on Dec. 6 when they defeated the Regina Rough Riders, titleholders of Western Canada, by 11 to 6 on a muddy field and in a mixture of fog and rain. Considering the weather conditions the game was excellently played by both teams, there being an absence of fumbles and the kicking by both teams was good. The new champions scored three singles in the first period and a touchdown and a single in the second, leading at half time by 10 to 0, but the Westerners came back strong in the second half and had much the better of the play. They scored a touchdown and a single in the third period and forced the play but distance penalties were costly. The locals added a point in the final period.

This was the seventh time that a western team has appeared in the Canadian final and the showing of Regina was by far the best to date. In the previous six years the Westerners had scored only five points, three of them last year by Regina against Hamilton, and the winners' total of 11 is the smallest recorded by an eastern team against the West in the series.

The winners secured their touchdown by Hendry on a series of plunges following a fumble by a Regina back, while the losers scored theirs on an onside kick, Mitchell falling on the ball behind the Beach line.

For the winners Reid, Snyder, Keith, Harris, McKenzie and Foster were the best, and Reeve, who went in in the final quarter, steadied the team and led them in a march out of danger. Bloomfield, Currie, Grubbe, Brown and Busch were the most prominent for the Westerners. The summary:

BALMY BEACH	REGINA
Keith, lo.....ro, Busch, Goodman	
Snyder, Knowles, ro.....lo, Brown, Barber	
Trimble, Reeve, in.....rm, Meyer, Garuik	
Hendry, rm.....lm, Urness, Williams	
Taylor, Jones, lt.....rl, Patrick	
Reid, rl.....ll, Thompson	
Commins, c.....s, Campbell	
Kirkpatrick, Northam, qb.....qb, Mitchell	
Foster, lhb.....rhb, Traynor, Granick	
Box, Mays, chb.....chb, Bloomfield	
McKenzie, rhb.....lhb, Currie	
Harris, Kirkland, fw....fw, Grubbe, Gilhooley	

Score—Balmy Beach 11, Regina 6. Touchdowns—Hendry for Balmy Beach. Mitchell for Regina. Kicks to deadline—Box 2, Harris for Balmy Beach. Rouges—Harris 3 for Balmy Beach, Bloomfield for Regina. Referee—J. McKelvey, Hamilton. Umpire—R. Degruchy, Toronto. Head linesman—H. Hobbs, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

POOL ON WAY BACK TO TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CEDARHURST, N. Y.—John Lawrence Pool 2d, of the Harvard Club of New York, started well on his way back to the United States championship which he formerly held but lost last year to Herbert H. Rawlins Jr., by winning the annual gold squash racquet tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club, for the prize donated by Daniel Chauncey, over Theodore Sweet. He defeated his opponent in the semifinal round Dec. 7 by the barest of margins, then went ahead to dispose of another former champion, W. Palmer Dixon, in the final round, with greater ease. The winners for the last two years of this event have been in each case the captains of the Harvard University team. W. Jay Iselin won in 1926, while Ogden Phipps was victor in 1929. This year the Harvard captain, Charles D. G. Breckenridge, failed to live up to the tradition, though making a good start by defeating Donald C. Strachan of Princeton, runner-up last year to Rawlins for the United States title. He was eliminated in the second round, however, by Ralph A. Powers, also a former Harvard star, now a resident of New York, after being within a point of victory. Powers was later eliminated by Dixon with ease in the other semifinal.

KORN AGAIN HEAD OF COLLEGE LACROSSE

NEW YORK (AP)—Lewis J. Korn of Swarthmore College was reelected president of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association at the forty-eighth annual meeting on Dec. 7.

T. B. Lydecker of Syracuse University was elected vice-president and E. S. Barber of Harvard University, secretary-treasurer. New members elected to the board of governors were R. V. Truitt of University of Maryland, R. D. Root of Yale University, Henry W. Jeffers Jr. of Princeton University and R. N. Flippen, United States Naval Academy. Board members continuing in office were E. M. Stuart of Johns Hopkins University and Cyrus C. Miller of New York University.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology was admitted to membership, giving the association a roster of 24 colleges and universities.

P. Joseph Lally, prominent in Canadian lacrosse, announced he would present a permanent trophy to go to the winners of the annual Canadian - American international matches, which will be played next year in the United States.

No announcement was made as to when the United States lacrosse rankings would be announced.

ARGONAUTS WIN 7 TO 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—In the all-Canada championship doubleheader here on Dec. 6 the Argonauts, Ontario and eastern Canada junior Rugby champions, defeated Native Sons of Winnipeg by 7 to 1 previous to the senior final. The winners scored three singles in the first period and four in the fourth, while the losers scored in the second and had the ball three yards out from the locals' goal line when the game ended.

THREE NEW M. A. C. CAPTAINS

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Massachusetts Agricultural College announced Dec. 8 the election of three sport captains for 1931. They are: Clifford R. Foskett, East Weymouth, football; Edward H. Waskiewicz, Three Rivers, soccer, and Donald M. Mason, South Easton, cross country. The Allan Leon Pond Memorial Medal for general excellence in football was awarded to Philip W. Kimball, of Northboro, a varsity back.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA GETS 330

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP)—Continuing the cricket match against the West Indies which began Dec. 5, South Australia closed its innings Dec. 6 for 330. In their second innings the West Indians scored 122 for seven wickets at the close of play.

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BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St. 84-85 High St.
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BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd. 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
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CARDIFF: 24 Queen St. 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murrygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St. 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/6 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St. 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate. 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate. 55-57 Vicar Lane
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St. 45 London Rd. 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham St. 22/24 Oldham St. 33 Market St.
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PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate. 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor. 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 97½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West. 1-4 Fawcett St.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

Notre Dame and Northwestern Meet at Soldier Field in '31

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Expressing disapproval of the idea in general, the faculty committee of the Intercollegiate Conference granted permission to Northwestern to transfer its Notre Dame game to Soldier Field Stadium for charity sake next fall. The game is dated for Oct. 31, and the purpose of the change is to accommodate a larger crowd so that the surplus may be devoted to charity for the unemployed.

Northwestern as a result of this decision by the "Big Ten's" governing board, will turn over to charity $100,000 at once, anticipating the added revenue that will be received from a game in the larger arena. Notre Dame's stadium would seat about 50,000. Soldier Field will seat up to 120,000. A request to transfer this season's game from Dyche Stadium, Evanston, in the same manner, was defeated in a mail vote.

Games Will Conflict

Michigan plays Chicago at Stagg Field here the same day next fall that Notre Dame and Northwestern meet at Soldier Field, and it is felt by some of the faculty committee that the Michigan-Chicago receipts will suffer. The Irish-Wildcat game was originally scheduled for the Notre Dame Stadium at South Bend, Ind.

"It should be noted," said a statement issued by the committee, "that our athletics teams, whatever popular impression there may be to the contrary, are not aggregations of hired performers whose services are available when, where and as we may choose. College athletics must be kept within certain relationship to the fundamental of colleges, namely education."

The statement calls attention to the fact that the vast majority of colleges do not have overflowing athletic treasuries and that the expenditure of funds is carefully budgeted in advance on a basis of estimated income.

Statement by Conference

"The conference wishes to make it unmistakably clear," said the statement, "that it will not entertain applications for permission to extend the football playing season beyond the last Saturday before Thanksgiving, nor will it consent to increasing the number of permitted games."

Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the "Big Ten," remarked on the hysterical demand for charity games, stating it was odd that universities, themselves dependent on charity, should be so singled out. He exploded the popular belief that they are making fabulous sums of money from football, asserting that scarcely more than 25 of the 1000 senior and junior colleges in the United States are realizing enough from football to pay their physical education expenses for the year. In many cases, he said, football is carried on by money obtained from tuitions, contributions, or tax assessments.

The complete football schedules for next year were announced, as well as as the track, swimming, gymnastic and fencing schedules of the coming season.

ALLBRIGHT RECEIVES TROPHIES

Herbert Allbright of the Squantum Yacht Club was presented the Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy at the tenth annual banquet of the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Club Association held at the Point of Pines Yacht Club, Revere, Dec. 6. Allbright not only received the Lipton Trophy for skipping his Canoe to first place in the series of races for that prize, but he also won the Indian class interclub championship trophy and the "Cock of the Walk" pennant of the Squantum Yacht Club.

FIRST SAN FRANCISCO OPEN

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente professional, won the first annual San Francisco open match play golf championship on the Lake Side links of the Olympic Club Dec. 7 by defeating Al Espinoza, Chicago, six and four. A string of birdies overwhelmed the Chicago professional. Diegel was two up on Espinoza at the end of the first 18 holes and at the end of the second 18 held a lead of six. He ended the match by winning the thirty-second hole.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 36, Rutgers 22.
Fordham 31, St. Francis 15.
Lafayette 28, St. Joseph's 23.
M. I. T. 56, Newport N. S. 40.
Michigan 35, W. Michigan 23.
Minnesota 59, S. D. State 21.
Pennsylvania 45, F. & M. 18.
Stevens 25, Alumni 21.
Union 39, Northeastern 34.
Western Reserve 32, Pittsburgh 14.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Princeton 5, St. Nicholas 4.

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Columbia 17, C. C. N. Y. 13.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Goes Carol Singing

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time Milly-Molly-Mandy heard some funny sounds coming from the little garden at the side of Mr. Blunt's cornshop. So she looked over the palings, and what should she see but Billy Blunt, looking very solemn and satisfied, blowing away on a big new shiny mouth-organ!

Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Hullo, Billy!" And Billy Blunt blew "Hullo!" into his mouth-organ (at least, Milly-Molly-Mandy guessed it was that) and went on playing.

Milly-Molly-Mandy waited a bit and listened, and suddenly she found she knew what he was playing. "It's 'Good King Wenceslas'!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, "Isn't it? Can I have a go soon?"

"I'm practicing," said Billy Blunt, stopping for a moment and then going on again.

"Practicing what?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"Carols," said Billy Blunt.

"What for?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"Don't know," said Billy Blunt, "only it's Christmas time."

"Then we could go caroling!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, with a sudden thought. "You could play on your mouth-organ, and I could sing. We could do it outside people's houses on Christmas Eve. Ooh, let's!"

But Billy Blunt only said "Huh!" and went on blowing his mouth-organ. But he did it rather thoughtfully.

Milly-Molly-Mandy waited a bit longer, and then she was just going to say good-by when Billy Blunt said, "Here! You can have a go if you want to." So Milly-Molly-Mandy,, very pleased, took the mouth-organ, and wiped it on her skirt, and had quite a good "go" (and Billy Blunt knew she was playing "God Save the King"!). And then she wiped it again and gave it back, saying, "Good-by, Billy. Don't forget about the carol singing," and went on homeward up the white road with the hedges on each side.

Practice and Plans

A few days later (it was the day before Christmas Eve) Billy Blunt came up to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, where Milly-Molly-Mandy lived, to bring a bag of meal which Uncle had ordered from Mr. Blunt's corn shop for his chickens. Milly-Molly-Mandy was watching Father cut branches of holly from the holly tree; but when she saw Billy Blunt she thought of the carols, and came running down to the path.

"I say," said Billy Blunt. "About that carol singing."

"Yes!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "Have you been practicing hard?"

"Mmm," said Billy Blunt, "I thought we might try 'em over now, if you're still keen on it. Where'll we do it?"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy led the way to the barn, and there in private they made plans and tried over one or two songs. They couldn't do "Hark the herald angels sing" or "Christians Awake," as the top notes in both of them went beyond the top of the mouth-organ, and Billy Blunt wouldn't sing the top notes, because he said it didn't sound proper. But he could play "Noël" and "While Shepherds Watched" and "Wenceslas" beautifully. So Milly-Molly-Mandy sang while Billy Blunt played, until they could do it together quite nicely.

"I'll have to ask Mother first if I may," said Milly-Molly-Mandy, then. So they went round the back way into the kitchen, where Mother and Grandma and Aunty were mixing the Christmas pudding, and Milly-Molly-Mandy asked her question.

Just at first Mother looked a little doubtful. And then she said, "You know Christmas time is giving time. time. If you don't mean to knock at the doors and sing for money—"

Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "No, we won't."

"Why, that would be very nice, then," said Mother, "if you do it as nicely as ever you can."

"We'll do it our very best, just for love," said Milly-Molly-Mandy; and Billy Blunt nodded. Then Mother gave them some almonds and bits of peel-sugar, and then Billy Blunt had to go back.

So Exciting and Christmassy

The next day, directly tea was over, Milly-Molly-Mandy, very excited, slipped out of the house in her hat and coat and muffler, and ran down to the gate to look for Billy Blunt. It was very dark. She couldn't see anything on the road, except a bicycle lamp coming along. It was jogging up and down in a queer way for a bicycle. And then as it came near it started waving to and fro, and Milly-Molly-Mandy guessed there must be Billy Blunt with it; and she skipped up and down outside the gate, because it did look so exciting and Christmassy!

"You ready? Come on," said Billy Blunt, and the two of them set off down the road.

Soon they came to the Moggs's cottage, and began their carols. At the end of the first song little-friend-Susan's head peered from behind the window curtain; and in the middle of the second she came rushing out of the door, saying, "Oh, wait a bit while I get my hat and coat on, and let me join!" And Mrs. Moggs called from inside, "Susan, bring them in quickly and shut that door, you're chilling the house!"

So they hurried inside and shut the door; and there was Mrs. Moggs sitting by the fire with Baby Moggs in her lap, and Mr. Moggs was fixing a bunch of holly over the mantlepiece. Mrs. Moggs gave them each a lump of toffee, and then Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt with little-friend-Susan went off to their caroling.

When they came to the village they meant to sing outside Mr. Blunt's corn shop, and Miss Muggins Draper's shop; but all the little shop-windows were so brightly lit up, it made them feel shy. People were going in and out of Mr. Smale the Grocer's shop, and Mrs. Hubble the Baker's shop, and sometimes they stopped to look in Miss Muggins's window (which was showing a lot of gay little penny toys and strings of tinsel balls, as well as gloves and handkerchiefs).

Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Let's wait!" and Billy Blunt said, "Come on." So they turned into the dark lane by the forge.

They heard the "cling-clang" of a hammer banging on the anvil. And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Let's sing to Mr. Rudge! So they went up to the half open door of the forge.

Billy Blunt blew a little note on the mouth organ; and they started on their carol. By the end of the first verse the Blacksmith was bringing his hammer down in time to the music, and it sounded just like a big bell chiming; and then he began joining in, in a big humming sort of voice. And when they finished he shouted out, "Come on in and give us some more!" So Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt and little-friend-Susan came in out of the dark.

In and Around the Forge

It was lovely in the forge, so warm, and full of strange shadows, and burnt-leathery sort of smells. They had a warm-up by the fire, and then began another song. And the Blacksmith sang and hammered all to time; and it sounded—as Mr. Jakes the Postman popped his head in to say—"real nice and Christmassy!"

"Go on, give us some more," said the Blacksmith, burying his horse-shoe in the fire again to make it hot, so that he could punch nail-holes in it.

"We can't do many more," said Milly-Molly-Mandy, "because the mouth organ isn't quite big enough."

"Oh, never mind that," said the Blacksmith; "Go on, William, give us 'Hark the Herald Angels Sing'!"

So Billy Blunt grinned and struck up and everybody joined in so lustily that nobody noticed the missing top notes. While they were in the middle of it the door creaked open a little wider, and Miss Muggins's Jilly slipped in to join the fun; and later on Mr. and Mrs. Blunt strolled over (when they had shut up shop), and Then Mr. Critch the Thatcher. And soon it seemed as if half the village were in and around the old forge, singing away, song after song, while the Blacksmith hammered like big bells on his anvil, and got all his horseshoes finished in good time before the holidays.

Presently who should come in but Father! He had been standing outside for quite a time, listening with Mother and Uncle and Aunty and Mr. Moggs (they had all strolled down to see what their children were up to, and stopped to join the singing). But soon Mother beckoned to Milly-Molly-Mandy from behind Father's shoulder, and Miss Muggins peeped round the door and beckoned to Jilly, and Mrs. Blunt beckoned to Billy Blunt, and Mr. Moggs to little-friend-Susan. They knew that meant bed, but for once they didn't much mind because it would make Christmas come all the sooner!

So the carols came to an end, and the Blacksmith called out, "What about passing the hat for the carol-ers?"

But Billy Blunt said with a grin, "You sang, too—louder than we did!"

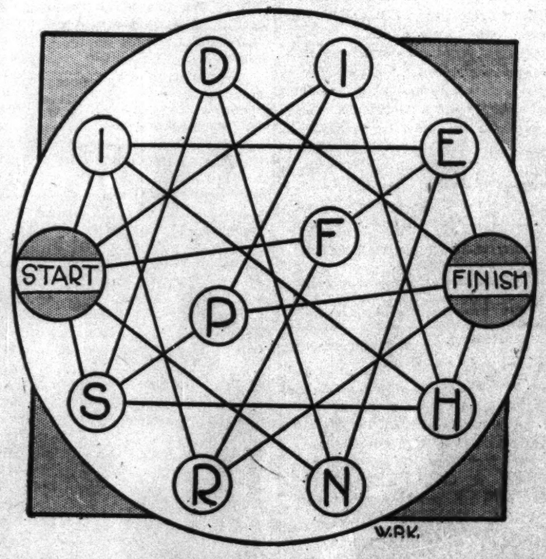
And little-friend-Susan said, "Everybody sang!"

And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "We did it for love—all of us!"

And everybody said, "So we did, now!" and wished everybody else "Happy Christmas!" And then Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Good night, see you tomorrow," to Billy Blunt, and went skipping off home to bed, holding on to Father's hand through the dark.

Billy Blunt Blew a Little Note on the Mouth-Organ, and They Started on Their Carol.

What Word?



From the Space Marked "Start" Can You Move Along the Connecting Lines From Circle to Circle So That the Letters in the Circles, Taken in the Order in Which They Are Reached, Will Spell a 10-Letter Word? No Lettered Circle Is Used More Than Once. The Hidden Word Names a Quality Which Should Be the Rule Between Persons and Nations.

Living Christmas Trees

EARLY in the fall, there was a great deal of excitement among the Christmas trees in the mountain districts, and the cause of it all was a letter from a city relative. This letter said that the City Fathers had sent out a long letter to the people of the city asking them to make this an outdoor Christmas.

That meant, as the city relative wrote, that all the city people who had Christmas trees growing on their lawns were to decorate them with colored electric lights where they stood on the lawns. This would give pleasure to so many more people than to bring the tree into the house, where only the family could see and enjoy it.

The news simply overjoyed the mountain Christmas trees, for now they would be transplanted to the city, instead of being cut down, and then a few days later thrown out on the ash heap to dry up and be burned.

That was a very lovely Christmas for everyone. The nights were cold, but that did not bother the trees, as they were used to that. And when they were all dressed up in colored electric lights, they were so proud! They stood there all smiles, beaming on everyone who came along. The streets were crowded with automobiles filled with eager people, and many children, who cried out with delight at the beautiful sight all along the streets of the city.

When Christmas and New Year's seasons were over, and the people took the lights from the trees, they all said that they would begin right away preparing for a bigger and better outdoor Christmas for next year. They would urge their friends to plant trees on their lawns, so that they too could be lighted with little electric lights and add to the beauty of the scene.

As the trees in the city told their mountain friends about the plan, there was great rejoicing. Now the Christmas trees could look forward to December with pleasure, no longer with dread, as in past years.

Christmas Scrapbooks

A happy thought for a rainy day at this time of the year is the making of Christmas presents. Some children the writer knows are often busy with scissors, paste, brown and colored papers, ribbons, crayons and Monitor Children's and Young Folks' pages which have been saved for the purpose.

"A book of Snubs or Waddles pictures for the little boy in the Canadian wilds," says John. "And one of the serial stories with its own pictures all nicely colored for his sister," says Mabel. "And a cute little one of 'things to make and do' for them both," says Jane.

"A book of puzzles, with their answers neatly numbered on the back, for my Scout friend," announces John. "And these pretty pictures, with rhymes underneath, daintily colored, and pasted on pink paper, tied with a pink bow, for the baby cousin in England," says Jane.

So they are busy and happy, and humming like a hive of industrious bees on a sunny day, and Mother is happy, too, for she remembers with pride the charming homemade volume, with appropriate illustrations, of "The Voyage of the Arbella" presented to her, and she knows these loving efforts to make artistic gifts give much joy both to the maker and the recipient.

Baby Joan's Day

BABY JOAN'S little blonde head peeped over the side of her little white bed, and two blue eyes smiled happily at Mother just as the morning sun peeped in at the eastern window.

"Ah-jah!" laughed Baby Joan, which in her language meant, "Good-morning."

Mother understood and returned the greeting with a kiss.

Soon bathed, dressed and fed, Baby Joan was placed in a little pen on the porch where most of her day is spent.

Down the street came Skippy Dog, but not in his usual skippy fashion. No, Skippy Dog was lonely! His master had left for the country just the day before and the days seemed very, very long without him. Here before him was another long, lonely day!

Her First Visitor

"Ah-jah!" called a jolly, baby voice. Skippy Dog looked up suddenly. Now what could that be? Anyway, he thought he would find out. In through the hedges he went right up the walk to the porch and there stood Baby Joan waving her chubby hand, and smiling her friendly smile.

"Bow-wow!" said Skippy Dog which meant, "I've found a playmate."

Then followed such a happy morning. They played and romped. Baby Joan chuckled and laughed while Skippy Dog barked and jumped and then at last Mother came out to say it was lunch time. It was a frisky, happy Skippy Dog who ran home for his midday bone.

After her lunch and nap Baby Joan sat quietly gazing out the gate. Who would her next visitor be?

Down the street came Uncle John, an old colored man, leaning on his stick. In one hand he carried a little bucket of buttermilk. Uncle John was muttering softly to himself. Everybody was so busy that no one would stop long enough to pass the time of day with him, but—

"Ah-jah, jah!" came a little voice from behind the hedges.

Uncle John stopped and listened. Was someone calling to him?

"Ah-jah, jah!" came the voice again, most emphatically this time.

The old darkey looked up the walk to where Baby Joan's round, happy little face smiled a hearty welcome to him.

Uncle John

"Bless yo li'l heart," said the old man as he approached and sat down on the steps beside her little pen.

Here was someone who had time for him—here was someone who would talk to him. And such a nice visit as they had! So happy that Mother peeped out to see who Baby Joan's visitor might be. When she saw Uncle John she gave him cake for his supper and they both watched the old darkey disappear down the street, chuckling all the way.

"Baby Joan, you may have your supper on the porch this evening," said Mother as she came out with some oatmeal.

Baby Joan kicked a happy foot, and smiled a smeary smile as she ate her supper. Then when the last spoonful disappeared, Mother gave her the bottle to enjoy by herself while she went in to prepare Father's dinner.

"Meow, meow," came a weak, pitiful little cry.

Baby Joan paused to turn two inquiring eyes around to see who this could be. A poor, little stray kitten came up to the walk crying piteously; then it sat down to rest beside the pen.

"Ah-jah!" said Baby Joan as she crawled over to the kitten.

"Meow, meow," replied the kitten meaning, "I want some supper, too."

Baby Joan took up her bottle and began tugging at the nipple with her four white teeth.

"Ah-jah!" said she, meaning, "Wait a moment, please."

Just then she gave such a vigorous tug that the nipple came off with great force, and the bottle fell to the floor of the pen spilling all the milk which ran slowly down the steps.

"Meow, meow," cried the kitten happily as she began greedily lapping up the milk.

When Father came home he found the two talking to one another each in her own language. But all that he could understand was the happy smile and hug Baby Joan had for him.

That night while Mother tucked the soft covers around a chubby little form, she noticed the smile of contentment that comes as a reward for work well done. She smiled too, for she knew that Baby Joan in her own small way had a busy day.

Through Father's Magnifying Glass

By LEONORA SILL ASHTON

Part III

"I WISH there was more about the ants," said Alice with a sigh. Paper Cutter had begun his work again, and Magnifying Glass was carefully rising up on his one leg, and swinging over to the book where the page was turning to a new chapter.

"There is a great deal more to know about ants," said the Glass, rather severely. (My secret opinion is that he had been taking a nap beside Paper Cutter, and was a little cross at being waked up.)

He soon resumed his own smooth tones, however, although he still continued to speak very decidedly.

He was inclined to be pompous, too, but Alice did not mind that, for she knew that all he showed her was perfectly true.

"Of course I give you a large view of things," he said. "But you couldn't expect me to show you everything there is in books. After two or three good looks through me, to find out how very interesting and wonderful things are, whether told about in books, or looked at through me in their natural state, then—" And the Magnifying Glass reached up so far on his one, not very stable, leg that he lost his balance and fell right down on the hard, polished library table.

Alice put out her hand to help him up, but quickly remembered what her Father had told her and clasped it in the other behind her back.

"Never mind," said the Glass. "I know how to get up alone. That fact, like many others in my mind, is as clear as crystal." And he instantly straightened up and leaned over the book, again peering at the page to which Paper Cutter had turned.

"Then—" he continued, just as if nothing had happened to interrupt what he was saying, "I say that little girls like you should begin to find out things for themselves. Go out of doors and find them, and then come here to the library and read about them yourself."

"Nevertheless, if you are so interested in ants, I'll show you one or two more things about them, before we go on to something else."

Magnifying Glass bent over the page, and Alice leaned eagerly forward, while the patient faithful Paper Cutter stood by and waited.

"Why — why — they have green things in their mouths this time," exclaimed the little girl, as there appeared to be a whole army of ants moving across the page. "Is it lettuce?"

"No," answered the Magnifying Glass, adjusting himself so that Alice could see the small creatures, three times their natural size. "Look carefully, and you'll see they are tiny pieces of leaves from the trees, which they are carrying down through their corridors and hallways into the rooms where they live."

While Alice was looking at this wonderful sight, a gust of wind blew in at the long window and turned the leaf so quickly that it seemed as if she had gone down to their homes with the ants.

Here she saw them reaching up with their small black front feet hanging the leafy substance on the walls of their rooms. Somehow, they had mixed the green with a saliva in their mouths, so that it was stronger than a plain green leaf would have been.

"They're hanging them just as Mother does the curtains," said Alice as if she were speaking to herself. "I didn't know insects did such wonderful things and lived just like people."

"There are lots of things yet to learn," said Magnifying Glass very much pleased. "If you live to be 90 years old and keep watching all the time, I don't believe you'd be able to see all the wonderful things there are to be seen."

"Well, I'm going to watch every day and I'm going to do what you say and hunt for things myself."

"Only remember that you can see everything best through my eye," said the Magnifying Glass proudly.

(To Be Continued Next Monday.

The Opossum

THE opossum is one of the animals that has a pocket to carry its babies in. Mother Opossum's pocket is a large fold of skin on her stomach, and into this pocket she puts her babies when they are very small. It is nice and warm and soft and in it the little blind babies live and are fed on nice warm milk. These little baby opossums look something like baby mice. They are blind at first and have no hair.

After a while these babies grow nice soft little coats and have bright black eyes. When there is nothing around to hurt them, Mother Opossum opens her pocket and lets them peep out. When she doesn't want anything to see her babies, she pulls her pocket up tight just as we pull up the top of our shopping bag.

There are always many brothers and sisters in an opossum family. When the weather is fine, Mother Opossum lets her babies climb on her back. She holds her tail over her back and they wrap their little tails around it. Thus they ride all around while Mother Opossum hunts for food.

If she sees or hears anything that she thinks will harm her babies, she tells them and they all scamper into her big pocket and hide.

When the persimmon and pawpaw fruit is ripe, what a feast the opossum family have!

Mother Opossum cannot travel very fast on the ground but when she is in the trees, she holds on by her tail and swings herself from one branch to another and travels with ease, and quite fast.

Mother Opossum makes herself a nest by carrying dry leaves and grass into a hollow tree. She does not have to make a nest for her babies because all she has to do is to put them into her big warm pocket and they have the best nest in the world. Mother Opossum does not have to travel around and go back to her babies like other animals, for she carries them with her wherever she goes.

Opossums are gray and white in color and sometimes look dirty, but they are clean animals. Their faces look something like that of a fox though their ears are not so pointed. Their long tails are naked like a rat's and serve them in many ways. If a nice fruit is out of their reach, they can wrap their tails around a branch and hang down until they can get the fruit with their paws.

The farmers don't like the opossum very well because he helps himself to the farmer's fruit, but there always seems to be enough fruit for all.

When caught young, the opossum makes a nice pet. They do so many odd things. But they must be much happier when allowed to live in the woods, so we hope that not many of them get caught.

Key to Puzzles

Answer to "Found in December" published Dec. 1:

1. Deer. 2. Ere. 3. Mere. 4. Bed. 5. Red. 6. Me. 7. Reed 8. Ember

Answer to Number Puzzle published Dec 1:

8x12=96 87+9=96 98-2=96

The World's Salt Cellar

"UNCLE ERIC, what makes the salt harden, so that it won't pour out of the shaker?"

Nine-year-old Bobbie and his Uncle were having a late breakfast together, as often happened on Saturday mornings.

"The damp weather we've had has probably got inside and the salt's 'gone native' again," answered Uncle Eric holding out his hand for the little silver shaker and unscrewing the top.

"What do you mean, Uncle Eric—'gone native'? You say the funniest things, sometimes!"

"Well," chuckled his Uncle, "in this instance, I meant the salt has absorbed as much moisture as it could get out of the atmosphere. Almost all our table salt originally came out of the sea, so it's really a 'native' of water."

"I never knew they used the sea salt, Uncle Eric! I thought they dug for salt, in mines."

"They do—for rock salt. But the quantity they get that way isn't nearly so large as the amount they take out of the sea. In fact, there's so much salt in the sea that if all the waters were dried up there would remain a continent made entirely of salt, 14½ times as large as the continent of Europe!"

"Uncle Eric! I didn't know there was that much salt in the whole world!"

Laughing at Bobbie's amazement, his Uncle continued.

"Oh, there's more than that, for the inland seas, like the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, are even saltier than the oceans. The Dead Sea alone, which only covers an area of about 340 square miles, contains something like 11,600,000,000 tons of salt! And Great Salt Lake out in Utah is so salty that a person swimming in it can't sink."

Shining Crystals

By this time Bobbie and his Uncle had finished their breakfasts, and Uncle Eric had emptied a pile of shining crystals from the shaker to the table cloth. Bobbie was examining them with interest.

"I never noticed before how each little bit of salt sparkles, Uncle Eric," he exclaimed. "Is it all white and shiny like this in its natural form?"

"If it's pure, it's almost as white and gleaming as that. When there are impurities in it, that discolor it, they have to be washed out."

"Washed out, Uncle Eric!" Bobbie chuckled delightedly. "You sound as if salt was like clothes, to be put in a tub and washed and then hung out to dry!"

"Well, it's not so very different from that. Only instead of being hung out to dry, it's spread out in shallow pans and the sun's rays draw off the moisture. The process is called crystallization.

"The finest grains crystallize first, and that's the salt we use in our foods for seasoning. The next-coarser grains make brines for various chemical purposes. And the coarsest of all are used for freezing ice cream and general refrigerating purposes, as well as for pickling fish."

"But Uncle Eric," objected Bobbie. "I should think it would be very slow work waiting for the sun's heat to crystallize the salt!"

Forced Evaporation

"So it would be, in a climate like ours. But in the warmer countries with a summer season much longer and hotter than ours, it works very well. In this country and in England, the salty brine is placed in vacuum pans or steam-jacketed vessels and the water drawn off by forced evaporation."

Uncle Eric pushed back his chair and started to rise.

"Please, just one thing before you go," urged Bobbie. "What about the salt they mine?"

"Well, they have various ways of treating rock salt. There's a good deal of it found in England, and in some districts there they drill bore holes into the salt beds and force fresh water through them, leaving the water until it becomes a saturated brine. Then they draw it off and treat is exactly as if it were sea brine, crystallizing the salt in pans.

"But the rock salt found in certain other deposits is so fine and free from impurities that it can be mined just like any other ore. And after it's ground up and sieved it's ready for use."

"Suppose all the salt in the world got used up some day, Uncle Eric!"

"Not much chance of that, young fellow. The earth has a good big salt cellar that will probably keep shaking for a few million years yet. And now if you'll go and put a few grains of rice in your salt shaker, the next time you want to use it the rice will have absorbed all the moisture that is making the salt 'cake,' and it will run as freely as ever."

Garden On the Wall

Because I'm six years old today
And have grown so very tall,
Mother's had new paper
Pasted on the nursery wall;
And now I have a garden there,
Where hollyhocks stand straight
And bow with stiffest dignity
To bluebells near the gate.
Of course I'll miss the elephants
And the humpy camels, too,
But somehow, now—I'd rather have
A garden than a zoo.

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THE HOME FORUM

In Remembrance of the Horse

WALKING the other day in a gallery of art in search of pictures understandable by a party of quite small people who were in my charge, I drew up in front of a nineteenth century canvas—"The Return From the Ride"—very much enchanted for my own part with the lofty sidelong glance and spirit of fire, the streaming mane and noble pawing action of the great black charger who looked down upon us from his master's side. Not so the children, however, who passed on completely indifferent to a sight that would most certainly, until recent years, have held any child's attention. Having grown up in a mechanical age and tasted early of the excitement of being whirled hither and thither by swift combustive processes, they had missed some of the old, dear delights of childhood: the precious moment set on high in glorious Harkaway's saddle, the bare-backed ride on the miller's Dobbin, the catching of Polly in the mountain field, and the long wait on the old stone wall's broad coping to see the passing by of the county yeomanry riding horses black, brown, bay or pommeled gray, groomed till they shone like looking glasses. Such joys had never been theirs; even acquaintanceship with the ploughman and his steady team, the charm of every country autumn landscape, had probably been denied them and one might even imagine them, in some twenty years or so, at a zoo, pointing out to their own children the various types of the species of animal known as "The Horse."

Just imagine putting beautiful sideways-treading, bickering, dancing "Moonlight," or "Kubbador," with his sparkling eye, his glittering crest and hide like shining pearl, into a museum,—even an open-air one,—and writing a label for them! Much more, dear Ball, so long-suffering and wise, so helpful at the plough, so patient when standing at the stable door, looking round for friendly hands to lift the latch and let him get at his supper.

Was the time drawing nigh for that? It was all rather overwhelming when one came to think about it and I was glad that I could yet praise horses and that, away in the country, I should soon be seeing them galloping happily about green fields or looking over the hedges to watch me go by.

And then, it was strange, going into a famous library on the very next day I was surprised to observe on a table devoted to new books, a folio sumptuously decorated and simply entitled "The Horse." I should not have noticed it under ordinary circumstances, or, noticing, have passed by, deeming it a suitable volume for the library of a country squire; but, now I straightway opened it and found the whole history of what used to be grandly called "The Equine Race," told from a valedictory standpoint which exactly fitted with my own mood. In such circumstances, a book becomes a friend, so I carried my discovery to a window seat and there for a whole concentrated hour sat reading the history of The Horse, oblivious to the coming and going and hooting and slowing of thousands upon thousands of units of mechanical horsepower in the square below, and careless of the attentions of kind custodians who brought me, from time to time, the books which I had come into the library to consult.

Beginning with the book of Job wherein it will be remembered is a famous horse who "paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength," saith "ha-ha" among the trumpets and cannot be "affrighted," my author passed under review the horses of the world. So I learned that there were four kinds of horses in primitive days. Swift and fiery steeds from North India and the hot lands—slender poetic creatures, these, such as figure in the lovely miniatures found in old Persian story books; great heavy horses from the flat green lands able to bear and draw vast loads with ease, ancestors of our own percherons; then, the steppe horse of Central Asia whose descendants may be the little red-brown ponies of far Japan; and lastly, the dun-colored horse of the Russian steppes, first tamed and used by Huns, Tartars and Scythians; today, the poor kulak's often pensive friend.

What a long look back it was! maybe a hundred thousand years of upward climb; and through it all the horse had been helping. Yes, ever since the second millennium B. C. until almost today men had deemed horses sufficient to them for speed and haulage, exploration, recreation and pleasure. As evidence there was King Mattusi III who, living about 1295 B. C., rejoiced in his beautiful horses; princely Joseph too (whose coming into power was somewhere between 1715 and 1689 B. C.) who not only rode after his lord in the second chariot, but also exchanged for swift horses some of that precious corn of the realm, gathered in his seven years of garnering. Such horses as Joseph drove had probably been introduced into Egypt by Scythians and resembled those fiery creatures we may still see prancing on bas-reliefs depicting the prowess of Assyrian kings. But now we were heading for the museum stage, and printed catalogues, describing Pretty Polly in some such way as this:

This beast displays
A deep-set back: a head and neck
That proudly tossing need no check
From over-bulk; feet fashioned slight,
Thin flanks, and brow of massive height;
While in its narrow horny sheath
A well-turned hoof is bound beneath.

Happily that age had not fully come yet, but it seemed to me that it was high time to praise horses.

Returning to the country the very next day, bowling along the smoothly polished surface of a modern English road, my thoughts again reverted to them. How different roads were, how much more toilsome, when their stout hearts and patient plodding steps measured out the miles to home and rest! Pot-holes yawned, stones were cast from flying hoofs, ruts lay side by side, mud clogged, or dust clouds flew. How difficult it is already to visualize the old scene. Here is a lovely stretch of rather sandy road running between woods, a stream is at my side, a leafy arcade of gold and green is overhead. And now what should be coming to meet me? Surely a miller's wagon with the teamster seated on a shaft carrying precious corn to the clacking wayside mill; soon to be followed by a sweet lady in a long habit and black hat, accompanied by a cavalier in green who rides beautifully upon a great bay; then perhaps a carrier with his hooded cart (he will be hours reaching home, but he does not mind, for he and his horse have friends and calls to make all along the road); after the carrier comes a pretty sight—a pony cart driven by three children, lovely little girls with long golden hair; next a farmer's shandry, rather high and uncomfortable, with its rough wooden seats, jogs peacefully along. And here is someone I know who smiles graciously at me as she passes by. It is Lady Isabel in her victoria drawn by Turk and Tartar—two noble prancing blacks. Next comes a tiny pony cart with a hooped cover for a roof—more acquaintances—the traveling tinker driving his gypsy pony Joe. Yes, that was the way of it when one could safely bowl a hoop along the king's highway and often noted with satisfaction how many horses had stars on their forehead just like that upon one's rocking horse at home.

Apart from such simple scenes, how horses figure in the great doings of the world and how difficult it would be to envisage history without them. Will a poet some day write an epic in their honor? What a glorious subject it would be. Think how one could proceed. In the earlier days one would remember Bucephalus, Alexander's horse, and Babieca, who belonged to the great Cid, and then, since it is certainly true that the horse is the emblem of chivalry, and

At the edge of all the Ages
A Knight sits on his steed,

one would have to praise Charlemagne's Veillantif, Gawaine's Gringalet, and Rozinante, too, who, had he been endowed with speech, might have said a great deal. Yes, it would have to be a long, long story. Meanwhile,—

Sweet wind that up the climbing road
Fliest when heated Summer stands,
Where drags the patient horse his load,—
O bless him with thy flowing hands!

G. T.

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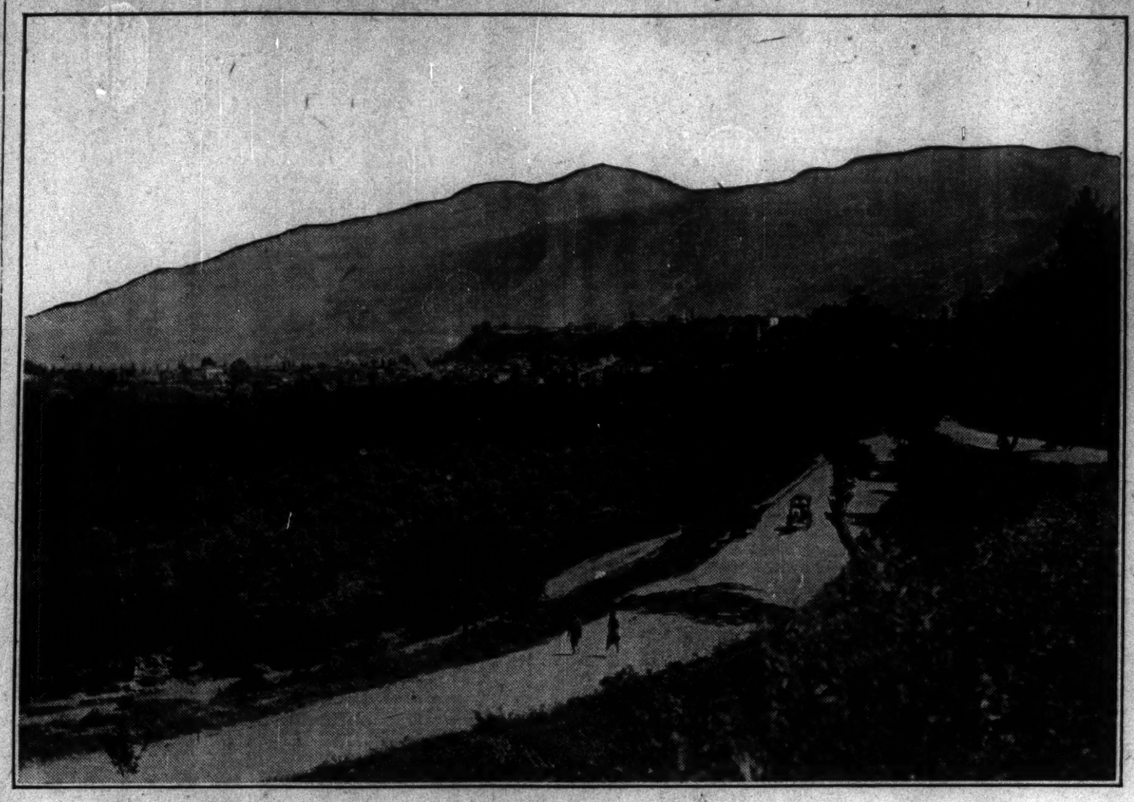
Leigh Hunt as Anthologist

A friend of Leigh Hunt, having lent him forty pounds, had received as a security a manuscript work, entitled "True Poetry." He suspected, as he looked at it, that the forty pounds would have been a better sight on his study table. But the senior member of Messrs. Smith, Elder, came to dinner, took up the work, paid the forty pounds, and with an additional sum of sixty pounds had soon secured Hunt's consent to the publication of what was named afresh as Imagination and Fancy. It appeared in 1844, was reprinted in 1845, 1846, and many times since, and, in my judgment, will always be an illuminating work. Its object, fairly achieved, was "threefold: — to present the public with some of the finest passages in English poetry, marked and commented;—to furnish such an account, in an Essay, of the nature and requirements of poetry, as may enable readers in general to give an answer on those points to themselves and others;—and to show, throughout the greater part of the volume, what sort of poetry is to be considered as poetry of the most poetical kind . . . in its element, like an essence distilled. The authors chosen by Hunt, . . . show how decisively he was now minded to distinguish genius; they were Spenser, Marlowe, Shakespeare, Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Middleton, Decker and Webster, Milton, Coleridge, Shelley and Keats. Much as he had written in praise of the two last, he again voiced sweet anthems to their honour. Besides, his particular comments were of a cordiality greatly contrasting with the customary dry and taskmaster style of expositors in English literature. At Keats's "magic casements" he pauses, haunted with the possibilities: "This beats Claude's Enchanted Castle, and the story of King Beder in the Arabian Nights. You do not know what the house is, or where, nor who the bird. Perhaps a king himself. But you see the window, open on the perilous sea, and hear the voice from out the trees in which it is nested, sending its warble over the foam. . . . Perhaps it was suggested by some fairy tale." . . .

The anthologist intended, if the volume met with success enough, to go on with his work, and to add similar annotated selections of the poetry of Action and Passion, Contemplation, Wit and Humour, and Song. The word was, "none but genuine poetry," and on that head Hunt's judgment was as good as any man's.—EDMUND BLUNDEN, in "Leigh Hunt and His Circle."



A View of Brusa, in Turkey

Brusa, the favored one,
Like a Turkish maiden,
Sought by the sun;
You lean
Upon snow-capped mountains;
Your trees, fruit-laden,
Robe you in green;
You are bathed in hot and cool fountains.
Upon a flowering plain
Of tulips red,
Moist with gentle rain,
You place your feet;
Then climb the mountain ways
Until your snow-crowned head
With blue sky meet,
And soft clouds veil you from the public gaze.

CARIS E. MILLS.

THIS ancient city, once the capital of Turkey, climbs the slopes of the Asiatic Mount Olympus. The view from the top of the mountain is considered almost unrivaled. Artists, poets, soldiers of fortune, dervishes and holy men were attracted to this center of beauty from Persia, Khorassen, and far-distant Bokhara. Since Roman times, poets have sung of its hot springs and baths. In spacious marble pools, fashioned centuries ago, the traveler may bathe and swim in water hot from the earth, and drink cool and pure water from the springs which rush down the sides of the mountains in picturesque ravines.

The city overlooks a fertile plain, in spring red with tulips and poppies, and dotted with groups of graceful trees. The story goes that the Turkish father, upon the birth of a girl baby, plants a group of trees. When the girl is to be married, the trees are cut and the wood is sold to help purchase the trousseau. A unique type of insurance.

Mulberry trees thrive here and feed the millions of silkworms which provide one of the great industries of Turkey. Not many years ago, the silk factories were run by man power, and very often child power, but today under the new régime, the manufacturing of silk is flourishing in factories with the latest machinery, and children attend school. One of the factories is in operation under the management of Japanese. A fine quality of plain and figured silk is being produced at very moderate prices.

The country auto-bus, this spring, invaded these regions, connecting out-of-the-way farms with towns and ports along the sea. Farmers, with produce piled high on top of the bus, ride side by side with the foreign tourists. Formerly the farmers jogged along rough country roads with donkey, water-buffalo, or ox-cart; often taking days to reach the market. The auto-bus is unveiling a new world to these dwellers of isolated regions; women, once practically prisoners in their mountain valleys, now may attend a moving picture in the city or make a more daring journey by boat to the great city of Istanbul.

The writer and an American friend were the first foreigners to make the trip between the Port of Yolova and the city of Brusa by auto-bus. The road climbs and winds through a beautiful mountainous region, touching the lake of Nicea (Turkish, Isnik) where sleeps the famous old town of Nicea and the remains of its historical church. Shepherds paused upon their hills to watch us pass. Clear-cut against the sky, they appeared part of a magnificent rural fresco. A shepherd rode a short distance with them for the experience, and then departed, disappearing in the enfolding hills.

Shortly after leaving the Port of Yolova, there was a stop and a consultation, and the auto-bus returned to the town. It seems that a man had forgotten a purchase for his wife, and the accommodating driver returned.

The bus occupants were Turkish farmers returning from disposing of their produce in the Port of Yolova. They were surprised to see two American ladies traveling alone. One went out of his way to escort them safely to their hotel in Brusa. For so many generations, the Turkish man has carefully guarded his women that this old Turkish farmer could not allow two unattended American ladies to go alone in the night! When they tried to stop him, he threw up his hands, exclaiming: "Two ladies alone at night! Olmas! Olmas! (It cannot be.)" They thanked him warmly at the door of the hotel, and he said in Turkish, "Gula, gula!" (May your way be happy!) and disappeared in the night. They did not learn his name, but they recognized in this old unschooled mountaineer one of nature's gentlemen.

It was the crowded tourist season in Brusa, and the ladies had not ordered their rooms in advance, but with true Eastern hospitality their beds were made upon couches in a small living room, and a late supper was served of cheese, salad and fruit. They slept well between hand-woven, lavender-scented sheets.

It is the custom of the inhabitants of Brusa to assemble upon the side of the mountain and watch the sun set over the valley. In the spring, when the plain is a vivid green, gay with wild flowers, it spreads below like a bright Turkish carpet, softening at dusk to a dreamy purple and gray. The old inhabitants return to their homes carrying this peaceful picture for the night.

History of the Hat

The modern hat can be traced back to the petasus worn by the ancient Romans when on a journey; and hats were also thus used by the earlier Greeks. Not until after the Norman conquest did the use of hats begin in England. A "hatte of biever" was worn by one of the "nobels of the lande, mett at Clarendom" about the middle of the 12th century; and Froissart describes hats that were worn at Edward's court in 1340, when the Garter order was instituted. . . . The merchant in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales had

"On his head a Flaundrish bever hat."

Throughout mediæval times the wearing of a hat was regarded as a mark of rank and distinction. During the reign of Elizabeth the caprices of fashion in hats were many and various.

The Puritans affected a steeple crown and broad-brimmed hat, while the Cavaliers adopted a lower crown and a broader brim ornamented with feathers. In the time of Charles II still greater breadth of brim and a profusion of feathers were fashionable features of hats, and the gradual expansion of brim led to the device of looping or tying up that portion. Hence arose various fashionable "cocks" in hats; and ultimately, by the looping up equally of three sides of the low-crowned hat, the cocked hat which prevailed throughout the eighteenth century was elaborated. The Quaker hat, plain, low in crown, and broad in brim, originated with the sect in the middle of the seventeenth century. The silk hat is an article of recent introduction. Though it was known in Florence about a century ago, its manufacture was not introduced in France till about 1825, and its development has taken place entirely since that period.—ROBERT COCHS HOLLIDAY, in "Walking-Stick Paper"

Abriendo la Puerta

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LEGIONES de pensamientos sagrados nos vienen continuamente de Dios, fuente inagotable de bondad y perfección; y en la medida en que nuestras puertas mentales se abren para su admisión, el horizonte del pensamiento humano se extiende. Aquellos que por su modo de pensar se habían rodeado de estrechez y limitación, que, por conmiseración propia, ó el mesmerismo propio, habían construído alrededor suyos paredes de prisión de tristeza y separación, que habían sido trabados por enfermedad y pobreza,—todos esos pueden empezar a ver, acercándose por la puerta mental que empiezan a abrir, nuevas vistas, esperanza y fe renovadas, visiones de esferas de actividad más amplias como también de salud y abundancia.

La alegría más pura que cualquiera puede experimentar es seguramente la de contemplar a Dios y Sus obras, abriendo la puerta de la conciencia humana para la recepción de ideas divinas que inundan el pensamiento, con el resultado de que la armonía, la plenitud y la eficacia del hijo de Dios son más claramente percibidas y establecidas.

A veces uno está inclinado a echar la culpa a otros por su ambiente discordante y limitado, por cualquier falta de armonía que cierta situación parece envolver. ¡Cuantas veces parece ser la falta de otro que nos coloca en medio de un mar de dificultades, el temperamento de otro que produce la discordia en el hogar! Pero, ¡antes de estar demasiado seguros de eso, sería conveniente preguntarnos a ver si la raíz de las dificultades no puede encontrarse, hasta cierta medida por lo menos, dentro de nuestro propio pensamiento! ¿Han estado impureza, celos o egoísmo acechándo en un rincón de nuestra morada mental? Tal vez haya muchas de estas malas hierbas perniciosas en el campo de nuestra actividad mental; y requiere escrutinio propio, cuidadoso y diligente, para prevenir su florecimiento en presunción sutil con su percepción de las faltas de los demás y su cegüedad para las propias.

Puede ser que un individuo se encuentre en una situación, donde hostilidad y antagonismo parecen atacar la percepción de la Ciencia Cristiana amaneciendo en su conciencia. Hasta los suyos quizas vuelvan la espalda a cualquier esfuerzo de su parte de explicar su posición. No hay, sin embargo, experiencia tan obscura que el Amor no la pueda penetrar, condición tan desesperada que uno no pueda empezar a abrir su puerta mental a los ángeles de Dios, los pensamientos espirituales. Hasta en las horas más obscuras estos mensajeros están llamando a la puerta, trayendo consuelo e inspiración celestial para dispersar las tinieblas irreales que tal vez hayan obscurecido nuestro pensamiento.

Los Padres Peregrinos puritanos desembarcaron en tierra virgen y a veces tenían encuentros con tribus hostiles. Tenían que desmontar las selvas y confrontar y vencer dificultades numerosas antes de poder establecer sus hogares, hacer sus siembras y recoger su primera cosecha. Bien podía haberse presentado la sugestión que debían de ir a otra parte, porque las dificultades eran muy grandes. Y sin embargo perseveraron y con un esfuerzo combinado y consagrado vencieron todos los obstáculos.

Aquellos que hoy día están buscando libertad para adorar a Dios según el método de la Ciencia Cristiana saben que constancia y perseverancia son vencedores en toda lucha para la causa del bien. Pero ellos también tienen que aprender a sembrar la simiente de paciencia, humildad y caridad en el lugar donde la Ciencia Cristiana los ha encontrado y seguir trabajando hasta que su desarrollo espiritual los conduce al sitio que su propia fidelidad les ha ganado.

Jesús dijo: "El reino de los cielos es semejante al tesoro escondido en el campo; el cual hallado, el hombre lo encubre, y de gozo de ello va, y vende todo lo que tiene, y compra aquel campo." En todo campo mental hay tesoro escondido. A veces nadie sospecha su presencia, tan escondido parece debajo de las zarzas de teorías falsas, suposiciones, dificultades de temperamento, y tendencias pesimistas. Pero de día en día la visión verdadera de la creación de Dios penetra más hondamente en los corazones de hombres y mujeres. En la medida en que este reconocimiento del Cristo, la Verdad, aumenta, el sentido erroneo del hombre como material y mortal disminúye; la armonía empieza a sustituir la discordia, y la influencia del cielo bendice y eleva la humanidad.

Echando fuera todas las malas hierbas inútiles y feas de su propio campo mental, el Científico Cristiano lo está haciendo más parecido a aquella "buena tierra" de la cual el Maestro habló, en donde cayó la simiente y "dió fruto, que subió y creció." Está abriendo la puerta de su conciencia a los ángeles de Dios, los cuales Mrs. Eddy define en la página 581 del libro de texto, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," como "los pensamientos de Dios viniendo al hombre, intuiciones espirituales, puras y perfectas; la inspiración de bondad, pureza e inmortalidad, contrarrestando todo mal, sensualidad y mortalidad." Poco a poco éstos pensamientos puros y bellos son sembrados por todas partes en la conciencia humana: y así el campo ilimitado de la realidad de Dios, del bien eterno, está apareciendo en iluminación espiritual.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Monseigneur Plays

Monseigneur plays his new gavotte—
Within her gilded chair the Queen
Listens, her rustling maids between;
A very tulip-garden stirred
To hear the fluting of a bird;
Faint sunlight through the casement falls
On cupids painted on the walls
At play with doves. Precisely set
Awaits the slender legged spinet
Expectant of its happy lot,
The while the player stays to twist
The cobweb ruffle from his wrist.
A pause, and then—(Ah, whisper not)
Monseigneur plays his new gavotte.

—THEODOSIA GARRISON, in "The Dreamers and Other Poems."

Opening the Door

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEGIONS of holy thoughts are ever coming from God, the never failing source of goodness and perfection; and as our mental doors are opened for their admission, the horizon of human thought expands. Those who, in belief, had surrounded themselves with narrowness and limitation; who, through self-pity or self-mesmerism, had built for themselves prison walls of sadness and aloofness; who had been bound by sickness or poverty,—all these may begin to see approaching, through the mental door they are beginning to open, new views, fresh hope and faith, the vision of wider spheres of activity, and also of health and abundance.

The purest joy which anyone can experience is surely in the contemplation of God and His works, in opening the door of human consciousness for the reception of divine ideas, which flow into thought, with the result that the harmony, completeness, and efficiency of God's child are more and more clearly seen and established.

Sometimes one is apt to blame others for one's inharmonious and limited environment, or for whatever discord a given position may seem to involve. So often it seems to be somebody else's mistake which sets one in the midst of a sea of difficulty, someone else's temperament which makes the home discordant. But, before being too sure of this, it might be well to question ourselves as to whether the seat of the trouble may not be disclosed, in some measure at least, within our own thinking! Has impurity, jealousy, or selfishness been lurking in a corner of our mental field? There may be many such devastating weeds in the field of one's mental activity; and it requires careful, diligent self-observation to prevent their flourishing in subtle egotism with its awareness of other people's faults and blindness to one's own.

It may be that an individual finds himself in a place wherein hostility and antagonism seem to hurl themselves against his unfolding views of Christian Science. Even his loved ones may turn away from any effort on his part to explain his position. There is, however, no experience so dark but Love can penetrate it, no condition so hopeless but one may begin to open his mental door to God's angels, spiritual thoughts. Even in the darkest hours these messengers are knocking for admission, bringing consolation and heavenly inspiration whereby to dispel the unreal shadows which may have darkened our thinking.

The Pilgrim Fathers landed on unbroken soil, and at times encountered hostile tribes. Forests had to be felled and numerous difficulties faced and overcome ere they could establish their homes, sow their seeds, and reap their first harvest. The suggestion might well have presented itself to them that they should go elsewhere, for the difficulties were very great. Yet they persevered, and with prayerful, combined effort conquered all obstacles.

Those, today, who are seeking freedom to worship God after the manner of Christian Science, know that fidelity and perseverance are winners in every battle for the right. But they too must learn to sow the seeds of patience, gentleness, and charity in the place where Christian Science has found them, and work on until spiritual growth leads them out into the place which their own faithfulness has won for them.

Jesus said, "The kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man hath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field." In every mental field treasure is hidden. Sometimes no one suspects its presence, so overgrown does it seem with the brambles of false theories, beliefs, temperamental difficulties, and pessimistic tendencies. But day by day the true vision of God's creation penetrates deeper and deeper into the hearts of men and women. As this recognition of the Christ, Truth, increases, the false sense of man as material and mortal correspondingly decreases; harmony begins to take the place of discord, and heaven's influence blesses and uplifts humanity.

In casting out all unprofitable and ugly weeds from his own mental field, the Christian Scientist is making it like unto that good ground of which the Master spoke, where the seeds fell and "did yield fruit that sprang up and increased." He is opening the door of his consciousness to God's angels, which Mrs. Eddy defines on page 581 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." Little by little these pure and lovely thoughts are being scattered abroad into human consciousness; and thus God's vast field of reality, of unending good, is appearing in spiritual light.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Rural Adventure

I wonder if, by any choice of words or weaving of phrases, I can hand on to another the wonderful delight I found today in an adventure so small that there seems nothing to tell. . . .

I went further afield than usual. There are but few trees hereabouts, in the hedgerows, with here and there a spinney; and I came to a drift-road, that is a grassy highway, very old, no doubt, and so little frequented that it was not worth metalling. It was full of bramble-brakes and thistle patches, and the ditches were full of Willow-herb. Then I saw trees ahead of me, some of those stunted pollarded elms, which have a gnarled and personal look; and soon the drift-way widened out, and I saw I was in a small hamlet, a handful of white-walled thatched cottages, with pretty gardens, a fruit-tree, and some vegetable-rows, and a border of old-fashioned flowers. . . . Then I saw that among the trees stood a little old chapel, of rubble-stone smeared with plaster, and stone coigns. It had no tower, only a pretty stone belfry where there hung a bell of green bronze; the rust of the bronze had melted over the stones, which were stained a delicate green. . . . The chapel was fastened up, but peering in at a window I discerned warped oak benches, and a quaint organ, very small, with a gilded fan of pipes, and an altar at the east with sun-faded hangings. I came away from this, and took my way over a stile into fields, by the side of a considerable pool of water, full of weeds, with little fishes darting in clear spaces, and bright beetles racing in circles in a dizzy kind of dance. There was much arrowhead in the water, with green spear-shaped leaves, and white flowers with a heart of dark crimson. Then on a little rising ground I saw two figures. They were looking away to the south, where a dark storm was coming up, heavy clouds of dense blackness, with lurid copper-coloured spaces; and underneath it the woods and fields looked as if they were in a mist of greyish impalpable dust.

The figures were those of a very old man and a boy; the old man had put his hands up over his eyes to see the storm-cloud more clearly, and the boy had imitated him. . . .

I came up with them and spoke to them. The old man was . . . upright, with a weather-worn face, cheeks like the sides of a ripe apple, and a straggling beard—such a face as you can see in an old glass window, warped and hardened by endless toil, and yet kindly and patient, with wide grey eyes. The boy was dark-skinned and graceful, a handsome shy creature. The old man talked in a high tremulous voice. He told me he was eighty-three years old, and that the boy was his grandson. The boy looked at each of us in silence as we spoke. I said that it was a lonely place, and he said, "Yes," and that few people ever came there—"It is amidst the fields here," he said simply. He told me it was the hamlet of a larger village, and that the parson came over for an afternoon service on Sundays, and in rough weather not always that. . . . Then he moved away home, the boy followed him, saying, "We shall have a bit of weather on us in a minute." I stood and watched them go, the old man shuffling away, and the boy jumping about beside him, asking him many questions. They were soon lost to sight among the trees; I myself sheltered under a tough and ancient thorn-tree, which grew beside the road, while the grey slanting rain lashed the fields, and a light mist rose from the hot ground.

That was all my adventure; but it had a fine quality about it—the lonely hamlet lost in the fields, the grassy spaces, the dark trees, the chapel . . . the pool, and the swiftly racing shadow of the storm over all.—A. C. BENSON, in "Rambles and Reflections."

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STOCKS STILL SHOW LACK OF REAL SUPPORT

Sagging Tendency Continues and Bears Become More Aggressive

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market ran into sloppy weather at the beginning of the new week today.

The sprinkle of selling which appeared during the latter part of last week developed into a moderate downpour, and several of the rail, oil and specialty shares retreated to lower levels than those of Nov. 10, when the market as a whole reached the year's minimum.

The stock market, particularly the rails, closed weak today on an increased turnover.

American Telephone and U. S. Steel fully recovered early losses of 2 and 1½ points, respectively, in the last hour, but turned heavy again before the close.

Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Atchison, New York Central, Southern Railway, Frisco and Erie lost 3 to 5.

Active industrials generally were 1 to 3 points lower. Sales approximated 2,050,000 shares.

Weakness of the rail shares seemed to be merely a continuation of the downward movement of the previous week. News of the Interstate Commerce Commission's order seeking to force Pennsylvania to divest itself of its interest in the Lehigh and Wabash could scarcely have been regarded as an aggravating factor, since it had been expected for some time. The recent decline in this group appears to have been in a large measure a response to the publicity given the carriers' troubles in connection with the demands for revision of the Transportation Act.

Oil Industry Unsettled

Furthermore, there is still a prospect that a few bond issues may become ineligible for New York savings banks, as result of the drop in earnings, although most issues that seemed to be in danger of that some weeks ago are now regarded as secure.

Selling of the oil shares has been in response to Wall Street rumors of further price reductions. Although pronounced progress has been made in curtailment of crude output, this is the low consumption season, and the industry is still unsettled. The first nine months' earnings statement of Richfield showing a deficit of about $470,000,000 after payment of preferred dividends, presented a revealing commentary on the situation. The company explained that the crude production curtailment program had obliged it to close about 45 per cent of its output, and purchase in the market nearly 70 per cent of its requirements.

There were several items in the day's news, however, enhancing the prospects of stabilizing commodity prices.

Javran and Cuban sugar producers have at last come to an agreement. The Department of Agriculture's efforts to induce farmers to feed wheat to live stock appear to be meeting with considerable success. The department estimates that 236,000,000 bushels will be fed during the current crop year, contrasted with only 90,000,000 bushels in the preceding year. The department's estimate of the cotton crop as of Dec. 1 was announced at 14,243,000 bales, a reduction of 195,000 bales from the estimate of a month previously, and 585,000 bales less than the crop of 1929.

The money market continued about stationary, with call loans officially at 2 per cent. The best commentary of the week-end on the short term credit situation was in the 1¾ per cent rates for the Treasury's offering of six-month bills, the best rate the Treasury has ever obtained.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Close	Prev. Close
December	10.38	10.38	10.23	10.23	10.23	10.41
January	10.38	10.38	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.42
March	10.67	10.69	10.55	10.59	10.59	10.74
May	10.91	11.09	10.80	10.83	10.83	10.98
July	11.10	11.27	11.00	11.01	11.01	11.16
October	11.28	11.46	11.16	11.89	11.89	11.34

Spots 10.30, down 10 points. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
December	10.28	10.45	10.22	10.32	10.32	10.35
January	10.38	10.55	10.30	10.31	10.31	10.45
March	10.67	10.82	10.53	10.56	10.71	10.96
May	10.91	11.07	10.78	10.82	10.96	
July	11.11	11.25	10.98	11.02	11.02	11.16
October	11.32	11.45	11.13	11.17	11.17	11.34

Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
December	10.40b	10.42	10.42	10.42	b10.45	
January	10.49	10.58	10.39	10.41	10.53	
March	10.76	10.92	10.60	10.66	10.79	
May	11.01	11.20	10.88	10.92	11.01	
July	11.20	11.33	11.08	11.12	11.25	
October	11.40	11.47	11.23	11.28	11.41	

b Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
December	5.50	5.51	5.50	5.50	5.50	
January	5.53	5.58	5.49	5.54	5.54	
March	5.64	5.69	5.59	5.65	5.65	
May	5.76	5.80	5.71	5.77	5.76	
July	5.86	5.91	5.82	5.87	5.86	
October	5.96	6.03	5.93	5.99	5.98	

Spots 5.67, down 1 point. Tone at close, barely steady. Sales 3000; (American) 2200.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Dec.	.77	.77¼	.76½	.77¼	+ ¼
March	.78½	.78½	.78⅛	.78⅞	+ ¼
May	.81	.81	.81	.81	— ⅛

Corn

Dec.	.72⅜	.73⅛	.71⅞	.73¼	+ ¼
March	.75½	.77¼	.75⅜	.77⅛	+ ¾
May	.77¼	.79⅛	.77⅛	.79⅛	+ ¾

Oats

Dec.	.36	.36	.34¼	.35⅜b	
March	.35¾	.36⅛	.35¼	.36⅛	
May	.36¾	.37⅛	.36¼	.37⅜	

Lard

Dec.	9.52b	10.05	10.00	10.05
March	9.50b	9.60	9.50	9.60b
May	9.55b	9.70	9.55	9.67b

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.59¼	.57¾	.59¼	.58
May	.64	.62¾	.63⅞	.63
July	.65¾	.64	.65⅛	.65

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.69¼	.69	.69⅛	.69¼
May	.73⅜	.73⅛	.73¼	.73½
July	.67¼	.66¼	.67⅛	.67

b—Bid.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $235,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $235,000 decrease of $11,000 from the previous sale.

NO NORANDA MINES DIVIDEND

Directors of Noranda Mines, Ltd., have omitted the quarterly dividend of 50 cents due at this time.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
43½	2⅛	Abitibi	500	10	10	10			
9⅜	3⅝	Abitibi pf	100	40	40	40			
37⅜	17½	1.00 Adams Ex	6200	18¾	17½	18			
94	83¼	9 Adams Ex pf	7000	100⅛	89½	100		101¼	
158⅝	81¼	31 Air Reduc	100	10	10	10			
36	9¼	1½ Airway El	300	½	½	½		½	
2¼	¼	Ajax Rubber	12300	7	6¼	7		6¼	
9¼	4⅛	Alaska Jun	200	9	8¾	9		8¾	
15⅛	8½	Albany PWP	13100	8½	8	8		8¼	
35⅝	7⅝	Allegheny	4900	196¾	180½	197½		190	
343	183¼	68 Allied Chem	2000	361½	355⅛	cr½		cr⅛	
93	32½	3 Allis-Chal	100	48	48	48		48	
42¾	16	2 AL Port Cem	1100	21½	21	21		21½	
21½	18	2 Amerada	200	21⅝	21½	21⅝			
41⅝	30⅛	Am Ag Ch pf	300	31½	31½	31½			
25⅜	20¼	Am Ag Ch pf ct	200	20¾	20¾	20¾			
97⅛	45½	31 Am Bk Note	200	3½	3½	3½		3½	
12		Am Best S	500	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		19½	
65½	28	Am Bosch	100	120⅛	119⅛	119⅝		120½	
134	118	7 Am Brake pf	100	130	130	130			
21¾	6¼	Am Br Boy	30	54	54	54			
84	38	4 Am Br Bv pf	37400	113	111¼	111½		114	
136⅝	107½	41 Am Can	200	147¼	147¼	147⅞			
150⅞	140¼	7 Am Can pf	1000	37	36¾	37		36⅞	
82¼	30	6 Am Car & F	100	83⅞	83¼	83⅞			
116	75	7 Am Car pf	300	38	38½	38½		38	
81⅛	36½	37 Am Chicle	100	104	104	104		104	
33	9	1 Am Com Alc	100	10¾	10¾	10¾		10¾	
30⅜	8	1 Am En Tl	400	33½	33¼	33½		33⅝	
89½	23	Am European	9100	35⅝	34⅝	35		35	
101¾	34⅜	Am Ex	1300	85	83⅛	85		84½	
101	60	6 Am FP pf	200	84	84	84			
4	⅜	Am Hawaii	1400	20½	19¾	20		20½	
85¾	17⅝	21 Am Int Corp	200	29¾	29½	29¾		30	
41⅝	27½	31 Am Ice	200	¾	¾	¾			
4	⅜	Am La Fr	10	11¾	11¾	11¾			
35	9⅝	Am La Fr pf	200	28¾	28	28¼		28½	
105	29	2 Am Loco	300	3½	3½	3½			
61⅛	3¼	Am Mach & Met	400	20	19¾	19¾		20	
14½	10⅛	Am Metals	10	13	13	13			
80⅛	48⅛	35 Am News	50	35½	35½	35½			
95	35	7 Am Nat G pf	1100	43⅜	42¾	43¾		44	
119¾	42⅞	9 Am For &L&	100	98	98	98			
107	97⅞	6 Am P&L 6	100	80	80	80			
89⅛	80	5 Am P&L pf st	5300	19¼	18⅝	19¼		19	
39¾	18	1 Am Radiat	1700	7½	7	7⅛		8	
37	7	Am Republ	1500	35⅛	33⅜	35⅛		34⅛	
100¾	29	21 Am Roll Mill	100	58	58	58		58½	
67⅝	52½	3 Am Saf Raz	400	6¼	6¼	6¼			
98½	5⅛	Am Seating	300	99⅛	99	99		99½	
163⅜	97⅝	6 Am Smelt 2pf	2800	50⅜	49⅞	50		51	
70⅛	45½	4 Am Smelt	200	3¾	3½	3½		3¾	
32½	3⅝	Am Solvents	800	30	29½	29½		30⅛	
83¼	24	3 Am Sti Fnd	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝			
33¼	8¾	Am Solv pf	300	40	39¼	40			
55⅛	28	2 Am Stores	200	101¼	101¼	101¾		101¼	
110	92	2 Am Sugar pf	10	18	18	18			
27½	18	5 Am Tel&Cab	14600	184⅝	183½	184¼		184½	
274¼	178½	9 Am Tel&T	9800	58	57¼	58		58⅛	
125⅞	87¼	17 Am Wat W	300	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝		21	
44⅞	15⅝	Am Wool pf	100	19½	19½	19½		20	
44¾	19¼	Am Writ pf	500	19½	19½	19½			
117⅞	4¼	Am Zinc new	1000	23¼	22⅞	23⅛		23	
53¼	20	1 Anac Wire	19200	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛		35	
31⅝	16¼	2 Anaconda	400	30	29¾	30		30⅛	
51⅝	38	2.40 Anchor Cap	1500	16⅜	15¾	16⅛		cr16	
39¼	15	2 Arch Dan	10	105½	105½	106½		73½	
110	110¼	7 Arch Dan pf	100	73½	73½	73½			
83⅛	61	7 Armour D pf	1700	4¼	3¾	3¾		3¾	
8¾	3¾	Arm Ill A	400	2¾	2¾	2¾			
4⅝	1½	Arm Ill B	400	46	45	45			
65	25¼	7 Arm Ill pf	200	4¾	4¾	4¾			
13⅜	4	Armour Cons	500	28	28½	28⅝		29½	
46⅛	20	4 Asso Apparl	100	25½	25½	25½		25½	
50½	25	2½ Asso Dry G	5700	183¼	178	178		183¼	
242½	178	10 Atchison	700	120	118	118			
175½	113	10 Atl Coast L	900	41	40½	40½		41¼	
30⅝	11½	1 Atl G&WI	5900	50½	49¼	49¾		50	
51⅞	18⅝	17 Atl Refin	1300	50	49¼	49⅝		50¼	
108	49¾	4 Atlas Pwd	10	100	100	100			
106	97	6 Atlas Pwd pf	7500	87½	85¼	85⅝		86½	
263¾	60¾	41 Auburn Auto	1700	3⅝	3½	3½		3½	
9⅝	3½	Aviation							

—B—

38	19¾	3¾	Baldwin	4300	24¼	23¼	23½		24⅝
116	83	7	Baldwin pf	50	98½	96½	96½		
122⅜	66⅛	7	Balt & O	4900	71	68⅛	67		71½
84¾	75	4	Balt & O pf	500	77⅞	77¾	77½		
47⅞	⅜		Barnet	3800	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝		14⅜
34	12⅜	2	Barnsdall A	100	72	72	72		72
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	51	51	51		51¾
70¼	46¾	3§	Beechnut	600	3¼	3¼	3¼		3½
6⅜	2⅛		Belding H	1400	17⅜	17¼	17⅜		17½
57⅜	14¼		Bendix	1400	39	38	38¼		39½
56½	19¼	2	Best & Co	9200	60½	58⅝	59⅝		59⅝
110¼	58⅛	6	Beth Steel	300	118¾	118¾	118⅝		
134	115	7	Beth Steel pf	100	21	19	20⅜		22
69	15¾	1½	BohnAlum	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
5	1		Booth Fish	9900	69	67½	68⅜		
90⅝	60¼	31	Borden	400	173⅜	171¾	173		18
50½	15	1	Borg Warner	300	3	3	3		
5	1⅛		Bot M A pf	24900	15⅞	15	15½		16
25⅜	12¼		Briggs	600	64¼	63	64¼		64¼
78⅝	58⅜		Bkyn Man T	100	8	8	8		
15⅞	8		Bklyn-uen	500	105	104½	104½		105
178¼	99½	5	Bklyn Un G	100	36½	36½	36⅝		
42	33¾	3	Brown Shoe	20	117¾	117¾	117¾		
120	113⅛	7	Brown Sh pf	900	11½	11	11⅛		11
30⅝	11		Bruns Balke	300	27½	26⅞	26⅞		27¼
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	300	27½	26⅞	26⅞		27¼
43	25⅛	2½	Bucyr cv pf	20	54	54	54		
68	33		Budd Mfg pf	3800	9½	9¼	9¼		9½
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	100	18	18	18		18½
74	15¾		Bullard	2300	14	13	13⅜		13½
43	11½	3	Bulova Watch	400	91¼	90¼	90¼		
100	89½	7	Burns Br pf	200	22¼	22¼	22½		22¾
51⅞	18¾	1	Burroughs	400	35⅞	35½	35½		36½
48½	33¼	2½	Bush Term	40	105	105	105		
110	97	7	Bush T deb	20	114½	11 ½	114½		114
118	108		Bush Big pf	100	1½	1½	1½		
4¼	16	.50	Butte Cop	100	1	1	1		
5¼	1	2	Butte & Sup	400	10¼	10	10		10¼
29⅜	10		Butterick	1500	42½	41	41⅜		43½
112⅜	37⅝		Byers						

—C—

77½	48¾	4	Calif Pack	100	48¾	48¾	48¾		49
30	10	2	Campbell	200	12⅛	12½	12½		12½
89⅞	32		Calu ⅝ Ariz	1400	39¼	38	39		39
33⅜	8½		Calu & Hecla	100	9⅞	9⅛	9⅜		1
75⅝	34⅝	5	Canada Dry	11500	42¼	40⅜	41¼		2⅝
52¼	39⅛	2½	Can Bk	200	19¾	19⅜	19¾		19⅝
24¼	18⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	34	34	34		
42	29⅞	3	Capital A pf	9800	101¼	98	98½		102
362¾	98	6	Case Thresh	100	117	117	117		
132	114⅜	7	Case Th pf	1300	31	30½	30½		30¾
39¾	29¾	3	Caterpillar	1600	2	2	2		7
13⅞	2		Cav Dobbs	100	7	7	7		
12	6¾		Celotex ct	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		8
80	7		Celotex pf	30	25	24	25		
43⅝	20¾	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	23½	23	23½		
110⅜	105		Celanese	100	201	200	200		
315	198½	31	Cen of NJ	2400	27	25⅝	25⅝		27¼
65⅝	25½	4	Cerro de P	400	33⅜	33¼	33¼		
15⅞	3⅛		Cert-Teed	1100	43¾	41	42½		44¾
67⅞	16	4.20	Checker Cab	1100	41½	40	40½		41½
82½	41	3	*Ches Corp	30000	41½	40	40½		41½
51⅞	38⅛	2½	*Ches & Ohio	300	1	1	1		⅛
10	1		Chi & Alton	1300	⅞	⅞	⅞		1¼
10⅝	½		Chi & Alt pf	1100	23	22	22		23¼
52⅜	23⅜	1	Chi G W pf	3100	6½	6⅜	6½		6⅝
46¾	19		Chi M&SP	2100	10½	10	10		10⅝
46¼	10		Chi M&SP pf	800	39½	38	38		39
89⅞	38	4	Chi & NW	900	11	9⅞	11		
37	7⅞	7	Chi Pneu	100	58	56½	57		59¾
82½	41	3	Chi RI	500	98	96½	96½		100½
110⅜	95½	7	Chi RI 7%	100	98	95½	95½		100½
32	21⅝	3	Chi Yel Cab	1100	22	22	22		22
32½	13		Chick Cot O	1300	13¼	13	13		
67⅝	20⅝	2.25	Childs	2500	29½	29½	29⅞		29⅞
43	14½	1	Chrysler	100	37	37	37		
49	35¾	3.60	§City Ice	800	4	4	4		
13¼	3⅜	.50	City Stores	1300	10	10	10		10
20⅝	9¼		Col Bens OU	9900	69	67½	68⅜		
191⅝	133¼	6	Cocoa Cola	600	50	50	50		50¼
64⅞	47¾	2½	Col Palm	1500	14½	13½	13⅝		14¼
35¾	12		Collins&A	300	24½	23½	23½		24½
77	21½	10	Colo F&I	200	43¾	43¼	43¼		
95	43¾	3	Colum Gas	11000	35¼	34⅜	34¾		35⅝
87	32⅜	2§	Colum Gas						
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106	106	106		
100	91	5	Col Gas pf B	2200	93	939	993		
119	81¾	6	Col Carbon	11100	88	85½	87		88½
21⅝	9¾	2.40	Col Graph	400	10¼	9¾	10		10¾
40¾	16⅝	2	Com Cred	100	19¼	19	19¼		
89½	76¼	6½	Com Cri 1pf	60	86	85	85		
44⅜	31¼	3	Com Cred A	600	34¾	34⅜	34⅝		34⅝
55	25½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1500	26⅛	26	26		26⅞
23¼	3¼		Com Inv war	700	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
38	14¼	1	Com Sol	6200	17	16½	16¾		16⅞
20¼	7¾	.80	Commwith So	8500	8⅞	8⅝	8¾		8¾
19¾	7¾		Congoleum	1500	9	8½	8⅝		8¼
27⅜	12½	2	Con Film	1300	13½	13⅛	13⅛		
28¼	16¼	2	Con Film pf	900	18	18	18		18
176⅝	81¼	4	Con Gas	17600	84⅞	83⅜	84½		85
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103	103	103		103
2	½		Con Textile	2100	½	½	½		½
22½	11¾	1.20	Container A	1200	21½	21	21¼		21¾
82½	17⅞		Cont Bak A	400	2¼	2¾	2⅞		
7			Cont Bak pf	300	72½	72	72		
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Can	3900	48⅜	47⅝	48		48⅝
71⅝	44½	2½	Cont Can	100	12½	12½	12½		12½
37⅝	10¼	3	Cont Ins	1100	45¼	45	45		45⅜
110	39⅝	2.40	Cont Motors	1000	3⅝	3½	3⅝		3¾
8¼	2½		Cont Oil	4100	11	10¾	11		
30½	10		Cont Shares	3000	12	11⅜	11⅝		12
40⅛	10	1	Corn Prod	1500	76⅝	75½	76		77
111⅝	72⅜	7	Corn Prod pf	90	147¼	147¼	147½		
153½	140	7	Coty	600	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝		
33	9½	2	Crosley	100	8½	8	8		
22	5		Crown Cork	100	38	38	38		
59⅝	34		Crown Cork A	100	32½	32½	33⅛		32½
36	31⅛	2.70	Crucible	1700	56	53	53⅞		53⅝
93⅝	52	5§	Crucible pf	10	106¼	106¼	106¼		106½
117	103½	7	Cuba Cane Prod	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		2
7	1		Cub Am S	100	4½	4½	4½		
3	⅜		Cub Dom S	100	2	2	2		⅝
2⅛	⅜		Cudahy	100	40¼	40¼	40¼		40⅞
48	38⅛	4	Curtis P pf	1100	116⅜	116	116½		
121⅛	114½	7	Curtiss Wr	3600	4⅜	3	3		3
14⅜	2		Curtiss Wr A	800	4⅜	4⅛	4¼		4⅛
19⅝	4	2	Cushman Tr	110	106	103	103		
120	101½	7	Cushman Tr pf	30	100	100	100		
111	99⅞	8	Cushman 8%	200	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞		42
90½	40	3½§	Cutler						

—D—

43⅜	15		Davison	400	18½	15¾	16		16⅝
30	14	70	Debenham	900	140½	137	147½		141⅛
181	134	8	Del & Hud	1000	82⅜	81	81½		82⅜
153	81	6§	Del Lac & W	100	178	178	178		
385¾	173⅛	8	Det Edison	100	14	14	14		15
43⅜	14	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	214	214	214		216
219	190	8	Diamond M 6%	200	8½	8¾	8½		8½
19⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	15¼	15¼	15¼		15¼
30⅝	13	1.20	DomeStores	13200	87	85¾	86½		87
145⅝	83	4§	Dupont	100	117½	117½	117½		
123	114½	8	Dupont deb	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜		
19	12⅜	1	Duplan Silk	200	104	104	104		
106⅜	100	5	Duquesne pf						

—E—

355⅛	155¼	5§	East Kodak	7000	156½	152½	155		158¾
37¼	11¾	3	Eaton Axle	1400	15½	14⅞	14⅞		15
114⅜	34	6	Elec Auto Lt	6300	51½	50¼	51¼		51⅜
110	100⅛	4	El Auto Li pf	10	107	107	107		
9¾	2¼	1	Elec Boat	15100	41⅝	41	41		42
103⅜	37½	1	Elec P&L	560	90¾	89	89		90⅜
102	87½	5	*El P&L p pf	400	97	96¾	96¾		97⅛
79¼	47½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	2	2	2		
32	16¼	2	Elk Horn pf	100	34	34	34		
59¼	38	6	End John	11300	24½	23½	23½		23⅝
63⅜	23⅛	4	Erie	100	24¼	24	24		24⅜
43⅜	22⅛	2.40	Erie 1 pf	1800	11⅜	11¼	11¼		11⅜
43⅞	6¾		Eureka Vac	100	5¼	5	5		5⅛
30¾	4		Evans Auto L	600	5¼	5	5		5⅜
39	5		Fairbnks pf	1600	45	44	44		
27⅛	3½		Fashion Pk	100	17½	17	17		
80	16⅝		Fash Park pf	100	17	17	17		
38	17	1	Fed Dept St	100	13¾	12¾	13¾		
25⅛	12½	1	Fed Mog W	400	25⅛	25	25		
81	34½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	81	81	81		80½
89¾	46	2.80	Fidelity Ins	200	3	3	3		
8¾	4	.84§	Fifth Ave B	200	8	8	8		
73½	15⅜	1	Firestone	1300	69¾	69¼	69¼		71
87⅞	43¼	6	Firestone pf	500	43¼	43¼	43¼		43¼
21⅝	2	2½	First Nat Bk	16400	1	1	1		
3½	2		Fisk Rubber	400	3¼	3	3⅛		3½
21	3		Fisk Rub 1pf	420	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		3¼
113¾	3		Fisk 1pf cv	18	31½	31½	31½		

1930 Range High	Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
104⅛	37	Foster & Wh	4700	50⅞	49¼	50¼			
23⅝	9	Fourth Nat In	1200	13¼	12¾	13			
87⅛	16¼	Fox A	1900	31¾	31	31¾			
85⅛	21	Freeport Tex	3200	31¾	31	31¾			
88⅛	84	Fuller pr pf							

—G—

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STEEL OUTPUT CONTINUES TO SHOW DECLINE

Industry Is Now at 39 Per Cent—Price Rise Aid to Sentiment—Pig Iron Off

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Apparently the most important event in the steel industry of late was the advance by $1 a ton in the price of bars, plates and shapes to 1.85c a pound, Pittsburgh, or its equivalent. The price change was first announced by the Carnegie Steel Company and was followed immediately by several other companies.

In steel circles the rise was not regarded with so much significance as in other quarters. The steel makers do realize that it marks a change of trend, though after all it is a seasonal development for prices to be marked higher for first quarter business, a period of the year when sales are usually the best.

In other circles the advance was perhaps heralded in a manner out of proportion to its importance. Some in business circles took this to mean that the corner has been turned in business in general. The advance received much prominence in the pages of the daily newspapers.

Operating at 39 Per Cent

A Senator asked for an investigation of the rise on the possible grounds that the anti-trust law was being violated. In short, this apparently innocent marking up of the price made a veritable tempest in a teapot. The actual rise amounted to 3 per cent, which is very mild by comparison with higher prices of several other commodities. The price of copper, for instance, was advanced 25 per cent in three days late in November.

The current rate of operations in the steel industry has shrunk one point to 39 per cent of capacity. This is only 4 points above the post-war low point of the industry. The November steel ingot production statement, as issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute, was a disappointing document, showing a sharper falling off than had been expected.

The demand for steel from the railroads was enlivened by the inquiry for 170,000 tons for the New York Central, bids for which will be opened Dec. 18. This is the largest inquiry so far this year.

Demand for rails so far has been considerably below normal. This is partly explained by the expectancy on the part of the carriers that rail prices would be reduced. They have been $43 a ton for the last eight years. The carriers reasoned that since steel prices in general are the lowest since 1922 a reduction in rails is logical.

Structural Demand Recedes

Steel makers reply that rails are a seasonal specialty, to which ordinary steel market events do not necessarily apply. It is perhaps more than a coincidence that the New York Central issued its inquiry after bars, plates and shapes advanced. Now that the trend of steel prices generally is upward it may be that the carriers are resigned to unchanged rail quotations.

Some of the New York offices of the steel makers report a better volume of small orders, which is usually regarded as a good sign and an indication that consumption generally is improving.

There is apparently some slight recession in fabricated structural steel business, which, however, is no more than seasonal. At the same time, there is the normal dozen new inquiries in the market for 1000 tons or more each. Concrete reinforcing bar business is fairly active, with prospects for consumption of 10,000 tons in engineering work at New York. New buying of steel pipe for oil and gas lines has been very light in the last several weeks.

Pig Iron Output Lower

Both pig iron production and steel ingot output for November were deduced the same amount from a percentage standpoint of 11 per cent. At the beginning of this month 107 blast furnaces were at work making pig iron, the smallest number since October, 1921. The daily rate of steel ingot production was the lowest since July, 1924. The average rate of steel ingot production in November was 44.64 per cent.

Pig iron demand continues fairly brisk. Chicago has been the most active selling center of the United States. There 20,000 tons were sold in one lat while there were several deals involving 4000 to 5000 tons each. Prices in that district are apparently steady at $17.50, but in the East quotations are more irregular.

Buffalo iron has sold now and then at $15 a ton at the furnace, though the general market is regarded as $15.50 to $16. The eastern Pennsylvania iron has sold as low as $16, furnace, with some sales of high quality iron at $17.50 to $18.

Wages Generally Maintained

Though wages have been reduced in some industries, the steel makers have been maintaining them except in a few instances where wages are adjusted periodically in line with selling prices. Steel men say that one reason that prices of three commodities were raised recently was to avoid the necessity of marking down labor payments.

Purchasing of steel by radio receiver manufacturers in the East is slowing down. November automobile production was less than in October, though the decline was less than usual because of the activity of Chvrolet in working on new models.

Among the metals copper has developed weakness; zinc has advanced; lead has been stable; tin has declined; silver has fallen to the lowest levels in many weeks; quicksilver is lower.

The large copper producers still hold to the nominal quotation of 12 cents per pound. The export price is 12.30 c. i. f. European ports, but sales each day have been shrinking. At the close of the week the custom smelter price was 11 cents.

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY RAZOR

Earnings for 9 months ended Sept. 30, 1930, net profit of $363,158 after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent, after dividend requirements on 1063 shares of 6% convertible class A stock, to $2.07 a share on 173,917 no-par shares of class B stock outstanding at the end of the period. This compares with $431,573, or $2.47 a share on 173,802 class B shares, in the first nine months of the previous year, after dividends on 1198 class A shares.

CORPORATION EARNINGS

Earnings of 718 corporations for the first nine months this year were 24.3 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of last year, Moody's reports. The analysis stresses the fact that the decline was less than might have been expected in view of the extent of the depression and the contrast with the record profit levels reached in 1929.

New York Bond Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Albany PWP 6s '45	93	93
Alleghany 5s '44	76¾	76
Alleghany 5s '49	72½	72⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅞	100⅛
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	84½	84⅛
Am For Pow 5s	81	80½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	88	88
Am Ice 6s '53	85	85
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	89¾	89¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅛	101⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	122⅛	122
Am T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Am T&T 5s '65	105¾	105¾
Am T&T col 5s '50	105	105
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅛	108⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102	101⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	70	70
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¾	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90	89¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97	97
Atch T&SF 4½s	112⅝	113
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	49	49
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅛	101¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	94¼	94⅛
B&O 4½s '35	100⅝	100⅝
B&O 4½s cv '51	92⅝	92⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅛	101
B&O 5s series D	100¾	100⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅝	108
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102	102
Belding Hem 6s '36	85	85
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅛	106¼
Boston & Me 5s '55	97⅛	97
Boston & Me 5s '67	97⅛	97
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	98¼	98
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101	101
Cal Fruit Pack 5s	99	98
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	99⅛	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s	101⅜	101⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104¾	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104⅝	104⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅜	111½
Can Pacific deb 4s	89½	89¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101⅛	101⅜
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	99	99
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94	94
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103⅛	103½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	31	31
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅛	98⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A	89	89
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	106	106
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	37½	37
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65½	65
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	83	83
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	33⅛	33⅛
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	34	34
Chi & NW 4½s '87	94⅛	94⅛
Chi & NW deb 5s '33	103½	103½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	92	92
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	99⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	101	100⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	90	89½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	91⅝	91⅝
Cin CC&StL gen 4s '93	92	92
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100	100
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97	97
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	97½	97½
Colonial Oil 6s	50	50
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101	100⅞
Columbus Fnd 5s	89½	89½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95½	95½
Com Inv Trust 5s '48	105	105
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	30	30
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	107
Container Corp 5s ct '43	92	92
Container Corp 6s '46	86½	86½
Crown WII Paper 6s '51	99¼	99¼
Crown Zel 6s	83	83
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40⅝	40½
Cuba RR 6s '36	63	63
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	71	71
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	99½	99½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96½	96½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	71	71
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106	106
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104½	104⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85½
Erie 5s '67	70½	70½
Erie gen '75	71	70¾
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	109	109
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	35¼	35⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74	35	35
Gen Baking 5½s	96⅞	96⅞
Gen Cable 5½s '47	94⅜	94⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Pub Srv 5½s '39	94¼	94¼
Gen Inv 5s	82	82
Gen Theater 6s	69⅝	67⅝
Goodrich 6s	68	68
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	102	102
Goodyear 5s '57	88	87½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	78½	78½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '54	112	111¾
Great Northern 5½s	108	108
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111
Green Bay & West deb B	18¼	18¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60	60
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	74	74
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '57	101	100⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103½	103½
Ill Cen 4½s '66	94⅜	93¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100⅛	100½
Ind Limestone 6s '45	80	80
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94⅝	94⅝
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97½	97
Inter Rap Tran rfg 6s '66	67¼	66½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67¼	66¼
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	98	98
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97¼	97¼
Int & O Nor 6s '52	82½	82½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅜	100
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	76	74½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	78½	78½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	87⅛	87
Int Tel & Tel 5s	84	84
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97½	97½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '52	92½	92¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	92⅜	92¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s	103⅛	103½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	82⅝	82⅝
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	57½	58
Loew's Inc 6s '41	104½	103
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102⅞	102⅞
L&N uni 4s '40	97½	97⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92¾	92¾
McCrory 5½s '41	95	95
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	100
Mo K & T pf 5s '62	101½	101½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	68	67¾
Mo Pac 5½s F '77	96	94
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97	97
Mo Pac 5½s '49	94½	94½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¾	103¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	98⅞
Nat Radiator 6s	15	15
N O T & M 5½s '54	99½	99½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100⅝	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	106
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	98½	98½
NY Chi & StL deb 4s	86¾	86¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	88⅝	88⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	107½	107½
NY Dock 5s '38	82½	82½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97¾	97
NY NH&H 4½s '67	90¼	90¼
NY NH&H cls 6s '40	105	104½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114	113½
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	101¼	101¼
NY Steam Corp 6s	108¼	108¼
NY Sus & W gen 5s '42	111	111
NY Tel deb 4s '39	98	98
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100½	100½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101¼	101
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101½	101
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98¼	98¼
Nor Pac ry D 2047	110⅛	110⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '61	103	102⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¼	105¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110¾	110¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	98	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '42	106⅛	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101⅞	101⅞
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¾	101¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95¼	95¼
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	43	43
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	50	50
Pat Pass G 5s	104⅝	104⅝
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99¼	98½
Penn RR con 4s '48	97¾	97¾
Penn RR 4½s D	96	95¾
Penn RR 4¾s '63	99¾	99¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	104	104
Penn RR gen 4s '65	100⅝	100⅝
Penn RR 5s '64	103¼	102⅝
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107⅛	107⅛
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅝	108½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104¾	104¾
Peoria Pekin Ry 6½s '74	103	103
Pere Marquette 4½s	97	97
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88¾	86½
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅝	100¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101	101
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	76¾	75
Pitts & W Va 4½s B	92	92
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	98½	98¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107⅝	107⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	86	85
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	89	89
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101¼	101
Pub Svc E&G 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	95	95
Pure Oil 5½s '40	92½	92
Purity Baking 5s '48	93⅜	93⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	90½	90⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	88¾	88¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	91	90¾
Richfield Oil 5s	74⅞	74⅞
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	80½	80
Rochester Gas 7s '40	106½	106½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅝	100⅝
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	90⅜	90⅜
StL & SF 4s A '50	91½	91½
StL & SF gen 5s	74⅞	74⅞
StL & SF gen 5s '31	101	101
StL SW con 4s '32	89⅞	89⅞
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	94⅝	94⅝
StP M&M Mtg 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '50	107⅝	107⅝
Seabd AL gold 6s '59	48⅝	48⅝
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	30	29
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18½	17⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	14	12
Shell Pipe 6s '52	88	88
Shell Union 5s '47	99½	99½
Shell Union 5s ct '49	83⅞	83⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '45	29	29
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	80½	79½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101	100⅞
Sinclair Crude O 5½s '38	101½	101½
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	100	100
Skelly Oil 5½s '30	81⅝	81
Solvay 5s	98	97⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	98¾	93¾
So Pacific 4½s '68	96½	96⅝
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	96⅜	96⅛
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	84	83
So Ry gen 4s '56	83¾	83
So Ry 5s '56	106	106
So Ry gen 6s '56	110	109¾
So Ry gen 4½s '56	115½	115
So Ry 5s StL div '51	87⅜	87⅜
So Bell Tel 5s	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅞	99⅝
Tenn Copper 6s '44	96	96
Twin Misc Power 6s '47	106½	106⅝
Tor RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	91	91
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	97	97
Texas Corp 5s '44	99⅞	99
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	89	89½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100	100
Third Ave 5s '37	96	96
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38¾	38¾
Trans Cont Oil 5½s '38 ww	110	110
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	97	97
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103½	103¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '38	100⅝	100⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s '42 ww	96½	96½
Union Pacific 4s '47	96	96
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94½	94½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99⅝	99½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	64	64
US Rubber 5s '47	71½	71½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100½	100½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	70½	69¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	76½	76½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	105¼	105⅛
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99	99
Wabash 5s D	88	88
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	54	54
Warner Bros Pict 6s	69½	69
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅝	104⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	78½	78
Western Pac 5s A '46	89⅛	89⅛
Western Un 5s '51	101⅛	101⅜
Western Un col '38	103¼	103⅜
WWestern Un 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Western Un 5s '60	101	100⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
Wheat Aagic Oil 5½s '37 ww	103¼	103¼
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	98	98
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88	88
Wis Cen gen 4s	82¼	81
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¾	101¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Dec 8	Last Dec 6
3½s '47	101.28	101.26	101.25	101.26	101.23
1st 4½s '47	102.24	102.26	102.24	102.26	102.24
4th 4½s '38	103.18	103.21	103.18	103.21	103.18
4th 4¼s rcts	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15	
US 4s '54	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.12
US 4½s '52	113.00	113.00	112.23	112.23	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	72¾	72½
Akershus 5s '63	95¼	95¼
Antioquia 7s '57	55	55
Antioquia 7s B '45	65¼	65
Argentine Gov 5s '48	83⅛	83½
Argentine 5½s '63	85	84¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '39	94¼	94
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '39	94⅜	94
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	94	93⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	94⅛	94⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94	93⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49⅛	49
Australia 4½s '57	69½	69½
Australia 5s '55	78¼	78½
Australia 5s '57	78	78
Austria 7s ct '43	90⅝	90⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105¼	105
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	79½	79½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102	101⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅞	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¾	111¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅛	108
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108	108
Belgium (King) 8s '47	108	108
Bergen (City) 6s '49 rets	80½	80½
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rets	96	95¾
Bergen (City) 5s '60 rets	95¾	95¾
Berlin 6s '58	73½	71⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '39	75¾	75¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	75¾	75¾
Berlin Elec 6s	72	71¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	85	85
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	51⅞	50
Bolivia (Rep) '59	48⅜	48½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	87½	87½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	84½	84½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	84½	84½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	81½	81
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	61¾	61
Brisbane 5s '58	83½	83½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	89¾	89½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	73½	73⅛
Buenos Aires 5½s '55	73¼	73
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	68¼	68
Canada (Dom) 6½s '38	101⅝	101⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅛
Canada (Dom) '33	100⅛	100⅜
Canea Valley 7½s '46	97½	97½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	79⅝	79
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	79	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	80½	80
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	81	80
Chile (Rep) 6s 61 Sept	80¼	80
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	94	94
China (Gov) Hu-E Ry 5s '51	29	29
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101½	101½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	78⅛	78⅛
Colombia Mtg 7s '46	63½	63½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	63½	63½
Colombia (Rep) 6s 61 Jan	68	67
Colombia (Rep) 6s 61 Oct	67⅝	65½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93¾	93¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	89⅝	89
Copenhagen Tel 5s '44	98½	98½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	93	93
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	52	51½
Danish Mun 8s A '45	108⅛	108⅛
Danish Mun 8s B '48	108⅛	108⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¾	94¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅝	100½
Den.ark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97¼	97⅝
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	90¾	90¾
Duke Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Dutch Ei 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	3½	3½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	86	86
Frankfort 6½s	74⅛	73¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	88½	88⅜
German 7s '49	103⅝	103½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	63¼	63
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	74	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	83½	83½
Germ Con-Agr 6½s '53 rcts	72	73
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	78¾	78¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '43	86	86
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	74½	72½
Graz 6s '54	99	99
Greek 7s '68	84¾	84½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95⅞	95⅞
Hamburg 6s '46	85¾	85¾
Hansa 6s ww	76	76
Harpen 6s '49 ww	85	85
Helingfors 6½s	86	85¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	84	84
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	81⅜	81¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	103½	102
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	84¼	83½
Italy (King) 7s '51	94½	94⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	87½	87⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	92	92
Jap (Im Gov 1d 4s '31	97⅞	97⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅜	103½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92⅜	92⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	80	80
Kristiadt 6s '43	94⅜	94⅜
Kreuker & Toll 5s '50 ww	94½	93¾
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	82½	82½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞
Mex 6s lg A	13⅜	13⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	77	76½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	50	49½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	87	87
New South Wales 5s '57	89¾	89½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106⅜	106⅜
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85	85
Norway Bank 5s '57	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅛	100⅛
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	97	96⅛
Nuremberg 6s '52	93¾	93¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89¾	89½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96⅛	96
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96⅛	96⅜
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90½	90½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103⅝	103⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med 7s '58	102½	102½
Paris-Lyons-Med int cpt 7s '68	107	107
Paulista Ry 7s '42	90	90
Peru 6s '60	47	45¾
Peru 6s '61	46¾	45¾
Peru 7s '59	68¾	68⅞
Poland 8s '50	85½	85
Prussia 6s	73½	73
Prussia 6½s	77⅜	77⅜
Queensland (State) 6s '47	82½	82½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	93	91½
Rhine Main 7s '50	92	92
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	92	92
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	82	82
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	96	96
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	81	80
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	89½	89½
Rhine Ruhr 6s	74¼	74
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	53½	53
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	80	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	63¼	63¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8 '46	83	83
Rom (City) 6½ '52	78¾	78½
Rotterdam (City) 6 '64	101½	101½
Rumania 7s	77⅞	77⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	83½	82
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	91½	91½
Saxon Pub Wrks 6½s '31	74	73½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	80	79¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80¾	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	82	81¾
Shinyetin E Pw 6½s '52	87	87
Styria (Prov) 7s '56	85¾	85¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105	105
Swiss Confed 5s '40	105½	105½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105½	105½
Tobo El Pow 6s '53	86¾	86
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	84½	84½
Tokio El Li 6s '53	87½	87½
Tyrol 7s '52	87½	87½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98¾	98¾

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Paying Up, Savings Up

SOMETHING more in the way of encouragement may be derived from current reports on installment financing. These show a number of big installment credit companies totally free of bank debt. They say also that the installment buyer, generally speaking, has met his payments and so has more of his income free to use in further purchases. One constructive tendency noted on the part of the buying public this year has been the tendency to get out of debt. Whereas, some people not so long ago were wondering where the money was coming from to pay that next installment, many today are in possession of savings accounts larger than they ever had before.

Control of Pipe Lines

Railroad problems continue to attract attention. It is contended in some quarters that all companies should be compelled to divest themselves of control of pipe lines. The pipe lines have been competitors with railroads for the business of transporting oil. The idea that oil companies should not own pipe lines seems to have arisen out of what is termed an imperfect analogy between this ownership and the one-time ownership of coal mines by railroads. It is pointed out that railroads are common carriers, and that the ownership of certain coal mines by the roads tended to make for discrimination on the part of railroad managements against privately owned mines. The pipe line hardly comes under the classification of a

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

OKLAHOMA PECANS direct from our orchard to you; cracked, carefully packed, postpaid to any address in U. S. A. one two pounds $1.00, five pounds $2.35. THE ROLLINS PECAN FARMS, Box 662, Ardmore, Okla.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Embassador
1737 Cambridge Street
Near Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass.
"AN APARTMENT HOTEL FOR HOMELOVERS"
One of Greater Boston's most select.
Unfurnished
Dinette and Kitchenette Suites
1 Room..... $60 to $65 a month
2 Room..... 80 to 95
3 Room..... 110 to 120
Single Rooms With Bath
and inner door beds, 50 a month.
Also furnished rooms and suites with rates on application for either transient or permanent guests.
Grill Spacious Lobby Elevator Service
R. W. SEYMOUR, Manager
Formerly of Hotel Statler

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CADILLAC sedan, late 1927, looks and runs like new; very cheap for quick sale; terms; can be seen anytime. Cleveland 3865, Washington, D. C.

BIRDS FOR SALE

BRINGING Christmas cheer, beautiful singing canaries raised from private high grade stock; white, yellow and variegated. MISS McALLISTER, 25 Huntington Ave., Room 222, at Copley Sq., Boston.

BOOKS

FOR SALE—"The Book of Knowledge" (20 vol.); practically new; cost $65, offered for $35. "Little Journies" (Memorial Edition) by Elbert Hubbard (14 vol.); cost $117, offered for $60; practically new. J. A. S., 89 No. Grove St., East Orange, N. J.

CARPENTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jobbing of all kinds. I aim to satisfy. R. F. SOPER, 6001 3rd St. N. W. Tel. Georgia 1899.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MARY F KINGSTON 21 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 220 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY High grade colored maids; references. 2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2866

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Steam engineer, 3rd class; Massachusetts license for power plant and maintenance work; state experience and name references. G-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

READING, PA., Penn Square—Over Crystal Restaurant, up-to-date offices for rent; light and heat included; reasonable. Apply C. MANTIS, Crystal Restaurant, 545 Penn St.

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M. 5 P. M.
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9298

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I. N. Y.—"Little Switzerland"; several very attractive homes, 7, 8, 9 rooms, spacious grounds, $16,500 up; large plots $3500 up. STRINGHAM, Roslyn.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PRIVATE family offers board and room to business lady. Christian Scientist preferred, $15 weekly. Box C-44, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Clearway Street—Pleasant room in private family. Kenmore 2696.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1 Winchester St.—Pleasant room in private home, suitable for business couple or 2 women. Tel. Aspinwall 5155.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For rent, furnished, large room, $8; hall room, $4 week. KINSLEY, 521 Nostrand Ave., Lafayette 6920.

N. Y. C., Broadway at 111th St.—Southern family have large front room, twin beds, suitable for couple; homelike surroundings; references required. Call Cathedral 9089.

NEW YORK CITY, Broadway (83rd St.)—Light, clean, single, adjoining bath with shower; quiet surroundings; $10; gentleman preferred. Trafalgar 7363.

NEW YORK CITY, 645 West End (12-E)—Lovely room overlooking Hudson; running water; or share apartment. Schuyler 4440; Chickering 9272.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 46—Two large, warm, single bedrooms; convenient transportation; kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8085.

N. Y. C., 522 West End Ave.—Furnished, comfortable small room, private bath, in apartment; gentleman only. Telephone 3069 Trafalgar.

N. Y. C., 606 West 116th St., Apartment 93—Newly furnished, charming rooms, $10-$16; beautiful location; subway. Cathedral 8575.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, white, reliable, polite driver; Brooklyn or New York preferred. Tel. Mansfield 3788 (Brooklyn). FLOHN.

ENGINEER with sales experience over wide territory and with experience with electrical, mechanical and rubber industries in development laboratory and production offers his services. Box V-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
LONDON
3, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1304
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 63.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.609
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Merkur 6823
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9180
CHICAGO
1053 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1490 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 9600
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 3000
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3703
SAN FRANCISCO
626 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 2004
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rieny, Arch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 6396
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

Christmas Cards
in Great Variety
Crane's Fine Writing Papers
Toys and Novelties for the Children's Stockings
The QUILL
24 E. PUTNAM AVE. Tel. 688

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

Beaux Arts Lighting Studios
LIGHTING FIXTURES
LAMPS
HAND WROUGHT FURNITURE
Phone 3-2822 1205 WASHINGTON

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Phones Cleve. 0534—0535
Service to Your Home—Anywhere
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Let Us Serve You for Your Great or Minor Needs Pertaining to CLOTHES, FURS or RUGS

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN Props.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats, Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup—Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

WM. H. GROVERMANN
JEWELER
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
Special discount to readers of The Christian Science Monitor on Christmas Purchases.
Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

KAUFMAN'S
The place you will naturally want to do your Christmas shopping.

LYNCHBURG

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
BEAUTIFUL SHOES
We have the famous ARCH PRESERVER SHOES in the latest styles
911 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockelli News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts. Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand. Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W. Capitol News Co., 221 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Wm. F. Sheary, Nat'l Press Bldg.; Columbia Press Co.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples' Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Belmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis, 606 East Broad St.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. F. Darrow's News Stand Waldo Hotel; Fire News Stand Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand Fairmont Hotel; Harry F. Neptune Co. 131 Adams St.
Huntington Cox & Campbell 418 9th St.
Huron Sherman & Moe 28 Hoge Ave.
Morgantown Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

D. Moses & Co.
Christmas Gifts
for the entire family
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call Phone 505—506—664

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Gifts that endure
are shown in large variety in our
HOME FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT
on FIFTH FLOOR

Lamps, Draperies, Furniture, Novelties, Pillows, Cedar Chests, Bed Lights, Rugs, Curtains, and many other things to add charm and comfort to homes.

DISTINCTIVE
Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
3007-09 WASHINGTON AVE.

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

LENZ-WHEALTON CO.
Richfield Gasoline
Amalie Oils
U. S. Royal Cord Tires
1030 25TH STREET Phone 2107

CRYSTAL ICE
Coal and Wood
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 3333

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

HAMPTON

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NORFOLK

HORNER'S
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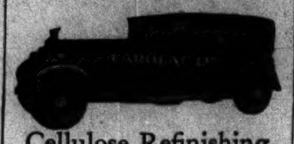

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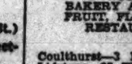

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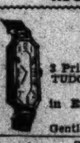

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: FRANÇOIS MICHEL LE TELLIER LOUVOIS.

Where: France.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: A French statesman, honored in history as the war minister of Louis XIV. He was born in Paris, the son of Michel le Tellier, who himself filled that office of war minister to which his son was destined to bring such distinction. It was the powerful General Turenne who detected the abilities of the young Louvois and trained him in the business of directing the activities of armies. So effectually did Louvois practice the proferred lessons, so naturally did they coincide with his native talents, that he ended by organizing the whole French army and by having a considerable effect, too, upon the armies of other countries. Indeed, to relate his achievements between the years 1668-1672 is to relate the historic development of the French army.

It was Louvois who caused the nobility and gentry of France to enroll in her armies; it was he who reorganized the military orders of merit, he who founded the Hôtel des Invalides behind the gray façade of which rises today the gilded dome which crowns the resting place of Napoleon. Louvois's military measures were marvelously successful. So the time came when he was high in royal and popular favor, when the star of the once-favorite Minister Colbert was waning. Having grasped such mighty power, Louvois did not scrupie to use it at times mercilessly. He abruptly annulled the one clause in the Edict of Nantes which offered some hope of religious liberty. Some of his measures were rigorous in the extreme, but one must remember the character of the age in which he flourished.

With the passing of Colbert from the scene in 1683, Louvois took over also the ministry for public buildings. As a war minister historians rank him next to Carnot; for both men "organized old armies on a new system, both were admirable contrivers of campaigns, and both devoted themselves to the material wellbeing of the soldiers." Visitors to Paris today discover the name of Louvois given in honor to a public square as well as to a well-known modern hotel.

What They Say

Nation of Home-Owners

"It should be possible in our country for anybody of sound character and industrious habits to provide himself with adequate housing and preferably to buy his own home."—*President Hoover.*

Banish Hate

"Mere disarmament is no sufficient guarantee against war."—*Chester H. Rowell, regent, University of California.*

All Things Are Possible

"The impossible is never impossible. If you will just make it a point to find out why a thing cannot be done, it is easy to go ahead and do it."—*Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher.*

Leisure

"Society must learn to make intelligent use of the leisure created by electricity."—*Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, General Electric Company.*

In Lighter Vein

Now, Let's All Get Down to Work

Said the little red rooster: "Believe me, things are tough.
Seems that worms are scarcer, and I cannot find enough;
What's become of all those fat ones is a mystery to me;
There were thousands through that rainy spell—but now where can they be?"

Then the old black hen who heard him, didn't grumble or complain—
She had gone through lots of dry spells, she had lived through floods and rain.
So she flew up on the grindstone, and she gave her claws a whet,
As she said, "I've never seen the time there weren't worms to get."

She picked a new and undug spot; the earth was hard and firm.
The little rooster jeered: "New ground! That's no place for a worm."
The old black hen just spread her feet—she dug both fast and free.
"I must go to the worms," she said; "the worms won't come to me."

The rooster vainly spent his day, through habit, by the ways
Where fat, round worms had passed in squads back in the rainy days.
When nightfall found him supperless he growled in accents rough:
"I'm hungry as a fowl can be. Conditions sure are tough."

He turned then to the old black hen, and said: "It's worse with you:
For you're not only hungry, but must be tired, too.
I rested while I watched for worms, so I feel fairly perk.
But how are you? Without worms, too and after all that work?"

The old black hen hopped to her perch and dropped her eyes to sleep
And murmured in a drowsy tone, "Young man, hear this and weep:
I'm full of worms and happy, for I've eaten like a pig;
The worms are there as always—but, boy, I had to dig!"

—*Detroit Drug Journal.*

New York Telegram
Midget Golf Makes Father Pleased to Stoke the Furnace

A Quotation for Today

GOD'S gifts put man's best dreams to shame.
—E. B. BROWNING.

Brevities

Time: Definition of the "ideal accent" for English speaking, by Prof. F. G. Blandford in a lecture last week at Cambridge University: "One that betrays neither your mother's birthplace nor your father's income."

London Opinion: "Mustaches must be grown on the installment plan," says a barber. A little down each week.

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Eastern Hospitality

(Syracuse Post-Standard)

Ithaca, N. Y.

"WE DON'T even know their names, don't even know whom to thank, but they came to our rescue just as though we had lived in this neighborhood all our lives," was the manner in which Mrs. Frank Hawkes expressed her gratitude for the warm and hospitable reception given her family of seven on its arrival in Ithaca from Wisconsin with only 40 cents and a broken-down flivver for assets.

The Hawkes were impoverished by the drought and a forest fire back in Babcock, Wis. So they sold their few belongings and started east with $138 and their old touring car. Frequent breakdowns on the 10-day Odyssey depleted their small capital and they were in a desperate plight, sleeping in the old touring car two cold nights, on their arrival in Ithaca.

They found eastern hospitality equal to that of the West, for as soon as their troubles and wants became known at least 20 near-by families hastened with everything to offer from an empty house, furniture, a stove, and at least 20 generous baskets of food. Many of them left without even giving their names. It was the sort of generosity that wants no thanks.

Since their arrival Mr. Hawkes has found work in North Lansing, where the whole family is now settled with a tenant house, free milk and wood and about 25 bushels of apples and potatoes in the cellar.

Competitors

(Duluth News Tribune)

Duluth, Minn.

THAT a group of merchants can play the good Samaritan to a competitor was revealed in a story told publicly for the first time Monday.

Some time early this year an East End man met with financial reverses. He was unable to purchase stock with which to continue his business. Wholesale houses refused to extend him credit, knowing of his apparently hopeless predicament, and he was faced with bankruptcy.

Inveigled from his store one morning, the grocer returned to his establishment to find the shelves filled with merchandise of all sorts, all of his meager stock replenished, and a supply of money in the cash register.

While he had been away from the store, a number of the competing merchants removed quantities of stock from the shelves of their own places of business and transferred it to the store of the embarrassed merchant. This done, they took up a collection and obtained money enough to see the man over the period of hard times.

Odds and Ends

Consumer Strength

The coöperative consumer organinations in 40 countries of the world now have a membership of 55,000,000, Soviet Russia leading with 43,200,000 members.

On Duty

The flag on the Admiralty Buildings in London is never hauled down, except to be replaced with a new one, this symbolizing the fact that the Admiralty is giving protection to the country day and night.

Pays For Itself

While the sum of $149,200,000 was spent last year in the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands in the western United States, nearly $100,000,000 had been returned from beneficiaries living on these reclaimed lands.

Air Mail in 1822

Interest in air mail dates back to 1822, when the Postmaster-General was asked to give consideration to an aerial device invented by James Bennett of Philadelphia, in order to expedite mail delivery.

Swans Earn Living

Swans are to be used on a lake in Australia as weed destroyers in order to keep the boat-race course clear.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Oh Boy! What a snow we had last night!
Some places it was only about an inch deep—
And I could race around in it at a great rate—!
Then suddenly I'd run into a place where it was almost over my head—
And what a time I'd have getting out of it!

A Word a Day

Allegiance

This word was first used to indicate the relation of a feudal vassal to his liege lord. When the old feudal system disappeared the word remained to designate the obligation of a subject or citizen to his sovereign or government; and today the word "allegiance" may be used in a still more general sense of "devotion or loyalty to that which is entitled to obedience or respect."

Some etymologists have endeavored to trace this word back to the Latin *ligare*, "to bind," but there is rather general agreement today that it goes back through the Old French *ligeance*, "homage" (an outgrowth of *lige*, "liege"), to the Old High German *ledec*, also *ldig*, "free"—a word which when applied to a feudal lord meant that he was the lord of a free band.

Al-le'-giance is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled a-le'-jance, in which each *a* is very short, as in account, *e* as in key.

"Allegiance is required of all citizens."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1930 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Six Months of the World Bank

THERE is ample warrant in the clogged state of the long-term capital market for the reported decision of the Bank for International Settlements to consider avenues along which it may release credit indirectly to distressed producers in eastern Europe for periods up to two years. But such a step would be a great departure for the World Bank. That institution does not carry gold, and in consequence has hitherto kept its funds in quickly realizable investments.

The action is a witness to the mushroom-like development of the World Bank. It has been in existence six months, and already observers wonder that the world was able to get along without such an institution as long as it did.

At first people got the impression that it would simply act as a trustee to transmit reparation payments. But the needs of the times demanded a more positive rôle from the Bank for International Settlements. World depression called for an instrument which would maintain the flow of international capital to countries which depend on world creditors in times of adversity. Hence the so-called secondary functions of the bank, as Gates McGarrah, president of the bank, said recently in a New York address, have come into play much sooner than most observers expected.

These secondary functions are severely restricted. The Bank for International Settlements is prohibited from making an advance to a government, but it can buy treasury bills if currently marketable, or it can lend to a central bank. It may not accept bills, but it can discount them. It may not deal in other than gold or gold exchange currencies for its own account, but can do so in behalf of others. In fine, the World Bank is not a super-central bank, nor a bank of states, but a bank of banks.

Among its first operations in fulfillment of these secondary functions was the help it extended to Berlin when the recent elections caused a near-panic on the money market. The Bank for International Settlements, through American bankers, bought marks when others were selling, and the crisis passed. This shows the advantage which resides in the liquid position of the bank's assets.

There might thus appear to be a danger in the proposed departure from the extreme liquidity which the bank has hitherto maintained. But its financial situation is such that it can now afford to spread its activities to the long-term market. Its assets have grown to no less than $350,000,000. Some part of these funds may therefore be locked for longer periods than three months, which has been the usual limit of its accommodation, without endangering its usefulness on the short-term capital market.

There can be no doubt, moreover, of the urgency of the call for long-term funds, and the functions of the World Bank being as above described, it is not inappropriate that the institution at Basel should be urged to come to the rescue of those banks in eastern Europe which are unable to assist their own producers, and by this inability are disturbing the foundations of governments.

Tardieu and France's Future

THAT André Tardieu will have another opportunity of rendering great service to his country in the future can hardly be doubted, for his conduct as Prime Minister of France for thirteen months has placed him in the first rank not only of national but of world statesmen. Rarely has a minister revealed so swiftly and indisputably the measure of his capacity as the man whom Raymond Poincaré himself designated as his successor last year.

What is more remarkable is that he should have revealed his exceptional ability despite remarkably bitter opposition. Never has he been left free to pursue his task in tranquillity, and when he was performing acts which should logically have been supported by the Opposition, he was most fiercely assailed. This conflict, which at times was absurdly paradoxical, is explained by the fact that the radicals excluded themselves from the last Poincaré Cabinet and refused to join first the Briand and then the Tardieu Cabinets. Politics required that they should constantly endeavor to overthrow the Government in order to enter a new Government on their own terms.

M. Tardieu was distinguished by good humor, frankness and straightforward energy that won general admiration. He has brought before Parliament a project for the reëquipment of the nation economically, and without waiting for its passage he has done much to stimulate industry and improve finance. Lately the franc has been slightly affected by the world crisis and indirectly by weakening of the Cabinet. Banking troubles, though relatively unimportant, helped in the defeat of M. Tardieu. But the fundamental stability of France, with its gold reserves and the absence of unemployment, has been increased. A firm hand was used against the Communist agitators, with the result that social disturbances which at one time threatened have been averted. The Tardieu Government put into operation an insurance act which applies to all workers—a notable achievement.

In the foreign field M. Tardieu's record is remarkable. At The Hague he helped to work out and accepted the conditions of the application of the Young plan, which, although perhaps not final and definitive, marks an important stage in the settlement of the reparations and debts problem. Under his leadership, and with his unreserved support, Briand was enabled to forward the policy which led to the evacuation of Rhineland five years before the occupation should have ceased under the strict terms of the treaty. It was Tardieu who headed the French delegation at the memorable London naval conference, and indeed it was his preoccupation with this conference that was taken advantage of by his adversaries to outvote him for the first time. M. Tardieu has been particularly active in devising the naval plans to which Italy may adhere.

No legend is more ludicrous than that which would represent Tardieu and Briand in disagreement. In the supreme matters of the Young plan and evacuation, is it conceivable that the Government chief would permit his Foreign Minister to pursue an independent policy? Is it conceivable that his Foreign Minister would continue to serve under a leader who thwarted him? In disarmament, too, their views are identical, as they both put security first and believe in a strong army and fortifying the frontiers.

With the exception of the Socialists, practically all members of Parliament have just expressed themselves on this question in a virtually unanimous vote. By his brilliant personality, by sound policies, by a rare capacity of execution, Tardieu has proved himself to be the outstanding French statesman, and although in the vicissitudes of party politics he has temporarily succumbed, he has successfully established his claim to be one of France's leaders in the difficult days that doubtless lie ahead.

Coöperative Self-Interest

THE North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines are considering plans for increasing employment by building 500,000 tons of new up-to-date vessels to displace some 600,000 tons of ships that are not modern enough to meet the stiff competition in the north Atlantic and other services of these lines.

The construction program will extend over a period of five years from the laying of the first keel to the furnishing of the last cabin, and will require a force of 27,000 men in the shipyards that do the work. Though it is probable that the plan can be financed either by foreign capital or a government subsidy, some doubt has been expressed as to its advisability in view of the "depression" of the shipping industry and the present surplus tonnage in the merchant marine.

Yet the project has overwhelming merits to commend it. Not only will it provide thousands of jobs for shipyard workers, but also it will redound greatly to the advantage of the lines planning it. The difficulty with many employment programs is that they are only temporary, whereas this will occupy 27,000 men for the next five years. Those men will be sure of work and therefore will feel free to spend; thus they will provide work for other thousands in producing the things they will buy.

As for the so-called "depression" in the shipping industry, it is hard to see when one considers the 1930 gross receipts estimate of the North German Lloyd of $75,000,000, as compared with $60,000,000 in 1929. The surplus tonnage now afloat will be displaced by fewer vessels which will be able to carry passengers or cargoes more swiftly and more efficiently. The whole plan seems to be a workable, practicable combination of self-interest of the companies concerned, in that it will increase their earning power, and of coöperation with the unemployed and other businesses, in that it will provide long-term work for thousands and a long-term demand for all kinds of products.

Japan's "Soshi" System Attacked

PUBLIC opinion in Japan is crystallizing in its attitude toward the bands of roughly organized political rowdies, called soshi, which have so long terrorized both politicians and wealthy Japanese and have been almost "above the law" when any attempt has been made to break them up or to punish individual members for offenses committed. The attack on Premier Hamaguchi on the eve of his departure for Okayama is apparently the incident which has served to strengthen the Japanese press and public in their demand that the soshi system must be abolished.

The soshi of today delight to call themselves ronin, or "wave men"; these were, in a sense, the knights-errant of feudal Japan. Early in the Meiji Era and in the troublesome times immediately preceding the Restoration, they served a useful purpose. They differed from the knights-errant of medieval Europe in that they set out to right the wrongs not of the individual but of the state. The existing machinery of government at that time was unable to cope with the disturbed condition of the country, and these ronin, inspired by high motives, undoubtedly proved their value.

As time progressed, however, they degenerated into little more than bands of political rowdies, to be hired by any politician ready to pay the price. Blackmail formed their other source of income. Unfortunately the political parties made use of them, so that government after government was afraid to prosecute the soshi, no matter how flagrant their transgressions. Within the last decade an attempt has been made to stamp them out, and it has succeeded in part. Mr. Hamaguchi's attacker was a member of one such organization, and that dramatic incident has awakened the people of Japan to the necessity of eliminating once and for all this anachronistic survival of feudalism. Japan has been unsparing in its campaign against the extreme Left; a similar campaign against the equally dangerous extreme Right is now to be undertaken.

Domestic Service: A Profession?

AMERICANS are not the only people for whom the scarcity and costliness of domestic workers present a difficult problem. In England, though the scarcity is not so acute, it is such as to be a subject of constant comment; and though the wages are not high, they are on the whole higher than would be obtained in any comparable work in trade or industry. This disinclination of women and girls to undertake service in private houses or apartments was noticeable before the war, and has become much more evident since—and this in spite of the fact that hundreds of thousands of women are on the registers of the workless.

What is the cause of this situation? In the endeavor to find the answer to this question certain British Labor leaders are starting a campaign for a domestic workers' charter, and are broadcasting to thousands of workers such questions as: Why is domestic service so unpopular? Should servants have a maximum working day, fixed holidays, and minimum rates of pay? Should they be organized in trade unions? Should they be brought into the insurance schemes from which at present they are excluded?

The promoters of the Domestic Workers' Charter are bent on improving matters by legislation. They seek to raise the status of the domestic servant by fixing the conditions under which she is to work. The danger of organizing along these lines is that it may tend to introduce hard-and-fast rules into a kind of work which by its nature must be elastic, and to create friction just where friction is disappearing. But if this danger be avoided, there is no doubt much to be said, in England as elsewhere, for endowing every worker, of any kind, with the consciousness of belonging to a profession, or trade, or guild, to which attaches its own proper skill, its own dignity, its own pride of work, and its privileges.

A Sermon in Apples

A MONTH ago the unemployed set up their barrows at the street corners of American cities and started a thriving business selling apples. On the basis of daily observation it seems safe to dispense with statistics in saying that apple consumption in many cities must have attained record dimensions.

For this opportunity of contributing to a palliative of a hard situation is being eagerly seized upon. Benevolence, after all, is a primary source of happiness, according to Lester Ward, but the trouble of the person with little means but much generosity is to find the object that will merit his benevolence. The apple appears to be a popular answer to this. For the stress and strain of hard times are so evident as to quicken the intention of many to throw out a helping hand when circumstances have made it so easy to do so.

But the amateur hucksters must have given many passers-by furiously to think. Most persons in this busy world react only to observation. The apple men, as if by magic, appeared from nowhere, debouching on to fashionable avenues and boulevards, until recently a terra incognita to the street vendor. By thus leaping to the eye they reminded the wealth of Wall Street and the fashion of Fifth Avenue of things we do not often call to mind, of bread lines in the early morning and hovels in the back street.

May they not be leaving something with their customers besides their apples? A preacher recently said that the apple men must frighten people into a sense of responsibility, awakening them to find preventives as well as palliatives for unemployment. The apple men may help to provide that receptivity which Sir Josiah Stamp says is as necessary as original thought in the golden age of economics which must solve the riddle of the existence of want in a world where overabundance is a drug on the market.

Grammar: Friend or Foe?

IT IS indeed a difficult world for those who would loyally do their duty by their mother tongue. In the multitude of conflicting authorities who have at one time or another set themselves up as guides to the English language, whom shall they follow? Winston Churchill is the latest of these, and he certainly tackles the problem of correct English with a proper sense of its importance. He would allow no boys to be punished at school, he says, except those who make mistakes in English. But if this rule were fairly applied, which of us would escape? Alas, not even Mr. Churchill!

For, in the very sentence in which he expresses this sentiment, Mr. Churchill remarks that he is "in favor of boys learning English," when he really means that he is "in favor of boys' learning English"—which, of course, is an entirely different thing. This momentous distinction was pointed out in the Week-End Review by Gerald Gould, and it seems to suggest that as an authority on English Mr. Churchill is hardly the infallible grammarian the serious-minded student is looking for. This would not matter so much if one were not compelled to make the same remark about Mr. Gould. But unfortunately the correspondence columns of later issues of the Week-End Review have contained many charges of grammatical inaccuracy against the very article in which Mr. Gould convicted Mr. Churchill.

Here, perhaps, one begins to perceive a ray of hope. Mr. Gould, before coming to Fleet Street, was a distinguished Oxford don, and Mr. Churchill has been Chancellor of the Exchequer and many other things besides. Could ambition further go? If holes can be picked in the English of Cabinet Ministers and of the sons of the most famous of universities, the mistakes of lesser persons may not be so important, after all. There is a good deal to be said for treating grammar as a servant, and not as a master. That is what great men do. Thomas Hardy industriously split his infinitives, and did not Shelley, addressing the West Wind, utter the words, "Be thou me, impetuous one"?

Editorial Notes

Midget golf has a new rival in giant checkers, a game recently demonstrated in New York City, with a board twelve feet square, and with men eight or ten inches in diameter, which are shifted about by the players with the aid of ten-foot poles. Just at this time of year, however, most checker fans will be better contented over the small-sized board and in close proximity to a cheery fireplace.

American newspaper correspondents are hoping that Dr. Albert Einstein is only speaking relatively when he says he wants the reporters to leave him alone during his visit to the United States.

What is there about crime waves which makes newspapers report the flowing so much more than the ebbing?

The Amateur Employers

"FAITH in the future is demonstrated not by what we save, but by what we spend," observed George, after several minutes of silence, during which he contemplatively toyed with his fish.

"Apropos of what?" inquired Natalie, his young wife.

"Unemployment," was the laconic reply.

"But we are not cutting our expenses, dear; though I will admit it's an awful temptation when things are so uncertain."

"And nobly you have conquered, my love," said he, looking with glowing anticipation toward the delectable fudge cake that waited its turn at the family board. "But it has occurred to me today that we might do something more . . ."

"If there's anything we can do, George, I will agree to whatever you suggest, but I'm sure we can't afford to spend more."

"Perhaps we can't, Nan dear, but let's do it just the same. If we all did only what we could afford to do, a lot of good things would be left undone, and a lot of good people would be out of work today who are being kept on the pay roll by employers who can't 'afford' to keep them there."

"Well, what do you suggest, George?" asked his wife, anxious to hear a definite proposition.

"That we make jobs for the jobless."

Natalie stared at him with astonishment.

"George! What are you talking about?"

* * *

"Oh, that's not half so difficult as it seems. Today a young fellow came to the office and asked if he might clean our windows, and I told him this was done by the building management. I wish you could have seen the crestfallen look he gave me. Who cleans our windows?"

"Hannah."

"But if Hannah didn't clean our windows next Tuesday, or whenever it is she comes here, she would be doing something else for you, wouldn't she?"

"Yes, there are lots of things Hannah could do round the house, which she hasn't time for when she does the windows."

"Exactly—and that's why I have asked the young man to come here tomorrow morning and clean our windows. I had to take a chance, but the fellow needs a job badly."

Natalie was silent for a few seconds, then said: "I'm glad you asked him to come, George; and why couldn't he clean the car, too, while he is here? It certainly needs it. . . ."

"Why, bless your heart, Nan, you're really quite constructive in your ideas! That's a great scheme! I tell you what; he might polish it as well. . . ."

"And drain the radiator, and put in that anti-freezing solution you bought the other day. . . ."

"And take the squeak out of the left-door hinge," added her husband.

"Oh, and George, he could put a new washer on the bathroom faucet!"

* * *

The following evening a young man left the home of George and Natalie with a $5 bill in his pocket, courage in his heart, and a warm affection for two young people who had made a world problem a personal matter.

A day or so later, after reading through his mail at the office, George called a stenographer to take dictation. One letter was from the editor of a business magazine who had asked him for a series of articles on a subject with which he was very familiar. George read it and looked wistful, for it meant an extra $200 for him if he could have done it, but his time was so fully occupied that it seemed useless to attempt the task.

"I'll have to pass it up," he said, aloud, then dictated: "Dear Sir—Thank you for your kind invitation to contribute a series of articles, but . . ." Suddenly he stopped; his eyes brightened. His stenographer looked up inquiringly. "By George! there's an idea!" he exclaimed enthusiastically.

Turning to the telephone, he called his house number. "Nan! Can you get that girl you were telling me about, and invite her to supper tonight?" . . . "Yes, that's the one . . . the stenographer; she hasn't a job yet, I suppose?" . . . "Great! we'll put her on our pay roll" . . . "No! our pay roll . . . your pay roll, if you like. You'll understand when I get home this evening; don't worry, little girl; it's a great idea—you'll fall for it as hard as I have." Then returning to his dictation, he asked: "Ever been out of work, Betty?"

"Don't mention it," answered the girl, with a shudder at the recollection.

"Well, I'm going to make one girl happy tonight. She's been out of a job three months. Fired, when they cut the staff. She can type these articles for me. I haven't time to do them myself, but I can find time to dictate them to someone else."

"If everyone thought of little things like that, I guess things wouldn't be so tough for so many," was Betty's comment.

* * *

"Say, that looks like a new car, George," said his next-door neighbor shortly after it had been polished up by the young man employed for a day by George and Natalie.

"Well, yours can look as good if you want it to," replied George.

"That's all very well for you, but I haven't the time . . . or the energy," answered the neighbor with a shrug.

"Then give a fellow a chance to do it for you. He needs a job—and he does a good job . . . as you can see for yourself," replied George, pointing to the car.

"That's an idea! Send him 'round."

The following morning a cheerful young man was energetically polishing another car, whistling as he worked.

And from a window above, Natalie looked down and smiled happily as she saw how the leaven was working.

* * *

"I really don't know how I'm going to get through all my work. There are the children's things to wash and mend; the curtains will have to come down and go into soak for the woman tomorrow."

"Now listen, Edith—there are lots of people looking for work to do; lots of women to whom a day's work would be a godsend. Why not look upon this as a wonderful opportunity to make someone happy; to help the unemployed." Natalie grew eloquent in her appeal, convincing in her logic, persuasive in her presentation—and Edith yielded.

* * *

The following day, a woman whose husband was out of employment gratefully accepted the young mother's offer of a day's work, and the promise of other days, as occasion offered.

* * *

"How do you like that?" asked George, one evening.

Natalie took the sketch from her husband; it was an etching, and below were the words: "With the Season's Greetings from Natalie and George Calder."

"What an exquisite greeting card, George," she said, with a true appreciation of artistic values.

"That settles it. Put him on the pay roll, Nan. I suppose we're in for about $15 on this."

"But, George, can we really afford—?"

"No, of course we can't, Girlie; but if you'd seen the fellow—an artist from whom we have bought sketches from time to time—his courage gone, and his hope giving way, you would have done just what I did—and after all, my dear, we do need Christmas cards, don't we?"

Natalie smiled at the desperate attempt to discover an economic need for greeting cards, but, slipping her arm through her husband's, she steered him to the table as she said: "No fudge cake tonight, dear; the budget won't stand both luxuries and $15 cards."

But George was not listening. Presently he murmured, as if talking to himself: "My, but how easy it is to bring back hope. He was a different chap after I'd given him the order for the cards."

A. J. P.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Was Columbus a Portuguese?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the controversy now being waged as to the nationality and discoveries of Christopher Columbus, I note that the Monitor, among other current publications, gives the Italian, Spanish, and Peruvian versions. So far I have seen no mention of the claims of Portugal as the birthplace of the great Admiral.

Yet Paola Toscanelli, famous Italian cosmographer, addresses him as a Portuguese, and we know that Columbus' brother, Bartholomew, was born in that country.

Much is made of Columbus' mysterious signature and of the fact that, in his will, there was the requirement that the cryptic form of it be the test of all documents which his descendants might dispute. Dr. Barbosa Sueiro, one of the Portuguese scholars studying Columbian bibliography, claims to have discovered the key to this cipher. According to his interpretation, the lower line is "XPOFEREWS" . . . his Greek for "Christopher." "Colon" (Columbus) he never added outright, but signified by letters equivalent to the Greek spelling . . . . "Colos," . . . the town in Portugal where he was born. It was quite usual in that age to write the name of one's town after one's Christian name, and the Portuguese Cristovam de Colos, in Castilian, would be Cristobal Colon (of Colos, Province of Alentejo).

On the other hand, the Portuguese give credit for the discovery of the western world to Joao Corte Real, who received from the King of Portugal half of Terceira, one of the Azores islands, in recognition of his voyage to Newfoundland. This is confirmed by a document in the National Library, Copenhagen, which states that Danish sailors went with him from Iceland in 1472, but they are not called "corsairs" . . . the term used by Professor Ulloa, latest exponent of the Columbian theory.

At Lisbon are preserved records of the sailing of Joao Corte Real's son Gaspar en route to the same land; but he never returned, nor did his brother Miguel, who set out in search of him.

Under the scholarly scrutiny of Professor Delabarre of Brown University, Dighton Rock, on Taunton River, Berkley, Mass., has been made to yield a record showing the arrival of this second son at that spot. As interpreted by Professor Delabarre, it proves the residence of Miguel Corte Real on American soil, and his apparent position as chief of one of the local tribes of Indians. Dr. Delabarre is convinced that the inscription of chief importance on the much inscribed stone is very old Portuguese, bearing plainly the name Miguel Corte Real, with the date 1515.

Philadelphia, Pa. HOWARD FREMONT STRATTON.

"Forgetting the Oil"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article in the Monitor of Oct. 23 entitled, "Forgetting the Oil," reference is made to J. T. Adams's article in the Yale Review, in which he says that there is less friction in daily life in Europe than in America.

Perhaps some readers would be interested to know in what way this is true, from a woman's standpoint. First, it is possible to have good service in the home (in France) for $12 or $14 a month. This includes most of the washing, care of shoes and floors, marketing and other errands. This alone makes the life of a woman who is a "brain" worker or any other kind of a worker much easier. In fact, it adds incalculably to her working power.

A news article also recently was headed, "Women's Wages Found Inferior to Men's." The principal reason for this in America is, I think, the fact that most women workers are obliged to give two or three hours daily to the needs of the home. In spite of all mechanical devices, there remains much to be done.

Next to this, I think the absence of pushing and crowding in transit counts most. In England and France one can be in the midst of crowds, even of working people, and not be jostled or even touched during rush hours. This certainly cannot be said of American cities, and it saves a woman much fatigue and strain. As was pointed out in the article, the fact that people's places of business and residence are quite stable also is a factor. There is much to be said on the other side, certainly; this is not the whole story.

Enghien-les-Bains, France. EDITH A. TALBOT.

"What's Happened to Stuffin'?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"What's Happened to Stuffin'?" Well, I can tell you, "The old order changeth and giveth place to the new." In the frugal past, the repast was frugal. In these days of the more abundant thought, we add a little to almost everything. We no longer look to our forefathers, we dare to branch out, to experiment, to broaden our thought, our acts, and consequently the results.

We walk alone; the "past" no longer holds our hand restrainingly. The "future" says, "Tut, tut!" but we pay no heed. This is our "turkey," our "stuffin'," and it must take on the color of our thoughts. "Stuffin'" has now been revolutionized into "dressin'." And what would "dressin'" be without the giblets, an egg, an onion and a bit of milk added?

Sometimes, indeed, we make it in a pan and add chicken gravy in place of milk. That "dressin'" would dress up anything. We no longer "stuff" the bird to fill a vacancy. Ah, no! We "dress" him up with an abandon of abundance.

"What's happened to the old-fashioned stuffin'?" It's gone the way of all things human; its grown up since the days of its infancy; it's "dressin'" now.

Arlington, Mass. LEOTA EDYTHA ST. JOHN.

"When Saw We Thee in Prison?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In years gone by I have been greatly helped and cheered by the response I have received from your readers when, through your pages, they have learned of our Christmas work for the wives and little children of prisoners.

This work is not purely local, for all over the United States the Volunteers of America are in close personal touch with these families through our nation-wide work in the prisons.

May I again ask help from those in happier homes, who can, by this touch of sympathy, help to lift the burden that is breaking many hearts. Toys, dolls, clothing and money will be gratefully received at our headquarters and passed on to these desperately needy and worthy families.

Let me add that the Volunteers of America is a duly incorporated organization, that our accounts are carefully kept and audited, and that receipts will be sent out by our treasurer for every gift received. The wardens and chaplains in any prison in the land will, I know, heartily indorse this work as being practical and successful.

Please send all donations to me, care of the Volunteers of America, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street.

New York, N. Y. (MRS.) MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.